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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
ROME - ITALY

## **PROBLEMS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION IN THE FAR EAST**

Rome, November 1955 - \$0.75 ; 3s. 9d.

The progress made in food and agricultural planning and the special problems of selective expansion in Far Eastern countries were the topics discussed at the Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East held at Kandy, Ceylon, from 20 to 24 June 1955. The report of this Meeting has now been published, together with a working paper for the Meeting prepared by the staff of the Economics Division of FAO, entitled *Problems of Food and Agricultural Expansion in the Far East - Possibilities for Diversification and Complementary Development*. Special attention was given at the Meeting to the possibilities of a more integrated approach to agricultural expansion in the region. The report will be submitted for consideration to the FAO Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook which is to be held in the Far East in 1956.

This publication contains an analysis of the problems of agricultural production and consumption in Far Eastern countries, based on up-to-date material collected by staff members during recent visits to that region, and the main conclusions reached by government delegates attending the regional consultation on the problems of selective expansion and possibilities for complementary development.

Other recent publications of the Economics Division, which deal with the special problems of regional adjustment in the Far East as affecting rice, are :

### **Report of the Special Technical Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry, Rangoon, November 1954**

Rome, 1954 - \$0.50 ; 2s. 6d.

### **The Stabilization of the International Trade in Rice - A Report on Possible Measures**

Rome, August 1955 - \$0.50 ; 2s. 6d.

### **Report of the Third Special Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry held at Bangkok, Thailand, 30 September to 7 October 1955**

Rome, 1955 - \$0.50, 2s. 6d.

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Economics Division - A. H. Boerma, Director  
M. Ezekiel, Deputy Director  
P. L. Sherman, Editor







# MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. V, No. 2

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## WORLD PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR FATS AND OILS

World production estimates for fats and oils, in prewar years and in 1948-55, are presented in detail in Tables I-XVII (pp. 14-24) and are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. These new estimates have been made after a detailed review of information available in FAO records and in governmental and non-governmental publications. Preliminary results were published in the Commodity Report,

*Fats and Oils No. 6* (October 1955), but a number of minor changes have since been made.

Fats and oils are produced in all countries and from a wide variety of raw materials, including seeds of trees and herbaceous plants, slaughtered animals (mainly cattle, pigs, and sheep), cow and buffalo milk, and whales and fish. Assessing world production of fats and oils presents special prob-

Table 1. — Estimated World Production (excluding U.S.S.R.) of Fats and Oils, by Commodities and Types of Fat  
Prewar Average and Annually 1948-55

Commodity	Average 1934-38 <sup>1</sup>	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 <sup>2</sup>	1955 <sup>3</sup>
..... Thousand metric tons.....									
<b>FATS USED MAINLY FOR FOOD OR SOAP</b>									
Butter and ghee (fat content).....	3 500	2 790	3 020	3 150	3 100	3 070	3 310	3 390	3 320
Lard.....	2 880	2 650	2 890	3 170	3 340	3 460	3 220	3 250	3 410
<b>Liquid edible vegetable oils</b>									
Soybean oil.....	910	1 425	1 627	1 504	1 937	1 894	2 063	2 050	2 400
Groundnut oil.....	1 620	1 784	1 725	1 637	1 649	1 669	1 596	1 800	1 750
Rapeseed oil.....	1 220	1 464	1 535	1 540	1 505	1 650	1 467	1 495	1 750
Cottonseed oil.....	1 020	1 027	1 243	1 203	1 143	1 355	1 441	1 505	1 470
Olive oil.....	960	1 281	507	1 266	637	1 564	893	1 320	1 070
Sesame oil.....	560	548	661	605	645	591	611	596	610
Sunflowerseed oil.....	130	465	536	400	544	431	409	373	370
Corn oil.....	75	104	113	126	121	123	134	125	140
Total.....	6 500	8 100	7 950	8 300	8 180	9 270	8 610	9 270	9 570
<b>Lauric-acid oils</b>									
Coconut oil.....	1 500	1 558	1 536	1 585	1 883	1 757	1 690	1 804	1 810
Palm-kernel oil.....	330	329	357	405	367	370	396	424	420
Babassu oil.....	38	38	44	47	35	38	35	35	40
Total.....	1 870	1 920	1 940	2 040	2 280	2 160	2 120	2 260	2 270
<b>Other edible-soap fats</b>									
Tallow and greases.....	1 390	1 791	1 940	2 086	2 074	2 175	2 417	2 538	2 590
Palm oil.....	830	851	997	1 067	1 000	1 008	1 070	1 130	1 130
Whale oil <sup>4</sup> .....	486	356	383	385	398	418	382	422	382
Total.....	2 710	3 000	3 320	3 540	3 470	3 600	3 870	4 090	4 100
<b>DRYING AND TECHNICAL OILS</b>									
Linseed oil.....	830	1 009	977	919	874	742	805	866	820
Castor oil.....	145	162	180	186	168	179	184	190	190
Tung oil.....	140	114	116	135	121	100	113	116	100
Optic oil.....	11	18	7	13	15	15	13	10	10
Total.....	1 130	1 300	1 280	1 250	1 180	1 040	1 110	1 180	1 120
Fish and seal oils <sup>5</sup> .....	280	194	180	247	315	283	295	289	290
Miscellaneous minor oils <sup>6</sup> .....	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b> .....	<b>19 100</b>	<b>20 210</b>	<b>20 830</b>	<b>21 930</b>	<b>22 110</b>	<b>23 130</b>	<b>22 810</b>	<b>23 990</b>	<b>24 300</b>

NOTE: Totals computed from unrounded data.

<sup>1</sup>A few estimates are for shorter periods. — <sup>2</sup>Preliminary. — <sup>3</sup>Excludes sperm oil; includes whale oil produced by Russian whaling expeditions to the Antarctic. — <sup>4</sup>Excludes fish-liver oil. — <sup>5</sup>Rough estimate, see Table 2, footnote 3.

Table 2. — Estimated World Production (excluding U.S.S.R.) of Fats and Oils by Continents and Major Producing Countries, Prewar Average and Annually 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 <sup>1</sup>	1955 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Thousand metric tons</i>									
<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>									
United States .....	3 018	4 595	5 254	5 322	5 448	5 467	5 675	5 802	6 180
Canada .....	190	352	389	259	286	366	383	395	400
Central America .....	200	250	260	310	300	315	310	380	370
Total .....	3 410	5 200	5 900	5 890	6 030	6 150	6 370	6 580	6 950
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>									
Argentina .....	740	774	687	668	699	555	616	530	500
Brazil .....	380	442	460	469	463	489	454	478	471
Other countries .....	200	240	240	250	290	315	315	320	320
Total .....	1 320	1 450	1 390	1 390	1 450	1 360	1 380	1 330	1 290
<b>ASIA</b>									
India .....	1 950	1 980	1 830	1 990	1 960	1 960	1 890	2 070	2 190
China .....	3 270	3 130	3 270	2 960	3 120	3 060	3 030	3 060	3 270
Philippines .....	405	567	450	503	668	616	528	609	633
Indonesia .....	690	473	615	603	674	618	677	703	690
Malaya .....	155	120	136	156	159	151	154	168	158
Pakistan .....	223	253	253	251	275	289	273	273	300
Ceylon .....	135	144	137	124	159	171	152	141	154
Japan .....	147	31	45	77	106	147	157	136	145
Turkey .....	170	250	240	260	250	250	290	250	280
Other countries .....	330	210	230	230	250	280	310	320	330
Total .....	7 470	7 160	7 200	7 150	7 630	7 550	7 460	7 720	8 140
<b>AFRICA</b>									
Nigeria .....	553	627	709	708	611	740	787	869	804
French West Africa .....	340	281	295	327	273	300	314	322	282
Belgian Congo .....	180	252	256	290	304	270	287	300	317
Union of South Africa .....	27	71	70	84	103	109	105	140	130
Egypt .....	143	105	130	130	130	126	147	117	125
Other countries .....	510	550	690	770	690	660	650	680	680
Total .....	1 760	1 880	2 150	2 320	2 110	2 200	2 390	2 430	2 340
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Western Europe <sup>2</sup> .....	3 080	2 960	2 580	3 430	3 080	3 990	3 370	3 900	3 620
Eastern Europe .....	790	470	480	590	630	660	680	680	690
Total .....	3 870	3 430	3 050	4 030	3 710	4 650	4 050	4 580	4 320
OCEANIA .....	570	500	540	560	580	600	650	740	700
ANTARCTIC (WHALE OIL) .....	436	334	341	345	349	372	340	362	332
UNDISTRIBUTED ABOVE <sup>3</sup> .....	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.) .....	19 100	20 210	20 830	21 930	22 110	23 130	22 810	23 990	24 300

NOTE: Totals computed from unrounded data.

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. — <sup>2</sup>Western Europe includes all European countries except Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. — <sup>3</sup>Rough estimate, based partly on trade data, for hemp seed, perilla, mo-wrah, tea-seed, niger seed, poppy-seed, shea-nuts, rice-bran, kapok, stillingia, safflower, grape-seed, murumuru, tucum-kernel, tobacco-seed, cashew shell and nut, and other minor oils.

lems because, except in the United States, national production is not reported systematically. Estimates are usually derived from related information on crop production, exports, livestock slaughter, or numbers of animals on farms. For the present estimates, the production of vegetable oils has been calculated in most cases from data on oilseed production. In some countries, there is a substantial output of vegetable oils for family or local use, on which no statistical surveys of any kind have been made. Estimates of such production can only be "informed guesses," subject to a wide margin of error. In many countries, only the commercial production of animal fats is reported and for the FAO estimates, calculations of animal fat produc-

tion are frequently based on data on livestock slaughter or changes in livestock numbers.

### Estimating Production of Vegetable Oils

Data on production of olive oil and tung oil are regularly reported (except for China) by the governments of the major producing countries. Palm oil output is especially difficult to estimate; the methods used are explained in the special note on page 9. Estimates for other vegetable oils are largely derived from oilseed production statistics, by first calculating the proportion of the crop crushed for oil, and then applying a percentage oil-yield factor. The percentage factors used by FAO to determine utilization for oil production and the oil yields are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. — Oilseeds: Percentage of Crop Crushed for Oil and Percentage Yield of Oil, Prewar and 1948-55 Average

Oilseed	Country	Percentage of crop crushed for oil		Percentage oil yield	
		Prewar <sup>1</sup>	1948-55 average	Prewar <sup>1</sup>	1948-55 average
Percentage.....					
Babassu kernels .....	Brazil .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	63.0	63.0
Castor beans .....	All countries .....	95	95	45.0	45.0
Copra .....	All countries .....	100	100	63.0	64.0
Cottonseed.....	India .....	1	5	*	13.0
	Pakistan .....	1	60	*	*
	China .....	25	25	*	*
	Egypt .....	80	80	*	*
	Brazil .....	65	65	*	*
	Argentina .....	90	90	*	*
	Europe .....	90	90	*	*
	Uganda .....	75	80	*	*
	All other countries .....	75	75	15.5	15.5
Groundnuts (in shell) .....	Argentina .....	80	80	*	*
	Brazil .....	80	80	*	*
	China .....	50	50	*	*
	French West Africa .....	75	75	*	*
	Gambia .....	90	90	*	*
	Indonesia .....	20	20	*	*
	India .....	75	75	*	28.0
	Nigeria .....	75	75	*	*
	Union of South Africa .....	75	75	*	*
	All other countries .....	15	15	30.0	30.0
Hemp seed .....	All countries .....	90	90	24.0	24.0
Kardi (safflower) seed .....	All countries .....	90	90	28.0	28.0
Linseed .....	Europe .....	85	85	*	*
	Mexico .....	90	92	*	*
	Canada .....	*	*	*	<sup>3</sup> 36.0
	All other countries .....	90	90	34.0	34.0
Murumuru kernels.....	Brazil .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	36.0	36.0
Mustard seed .....	All countries .....	90	90	23.0	23.0
Niger seed.....	All countries .....	90	90	35.0	35.0
Oiticica kernels.....	Brazil .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	50.0	50.0
Palm kernels.....	All countries .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	45.0	46.0
Perilla seed .....	All countries .....	90	90	37.0	37.0
Rapeseed (including rape and mustard mixtures).....	All countries .....	90	90	35.0	35.0
Sesame seed .....	India .....	80	80	40.0	40.0
	Pakistan .....	—	80	—	40.0
	China (incl. Manchuria) .....	75	80	*	*
	Sudan .....	70	70	*	*
	Mexico .....	95	95	*	*
	Ethiopia .....	80	50	*	*
	Turkey .....	33	33	*	*
	All other Near East .....	nil	nil	—	—
	All other countries .....	80	80	47.0	47.0
Shea nuts .....	All countries .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	46.0	46.0
Soybeans .....	Canada .....	50	92	*	*
	China (excl. Manchuria) .....	27	27	*	*
	Manchuria .....	81	77	*	*
	Indonesia .....	15	nil	*	*
	Japan .....	31	35	*	*
	Korea .....	50	nil	*	—
	All other countries .....	50	50	15.5	16.0
	Sunflowerseed .....	All countries .....	90	90	25.0
Tea seed .....	All countries .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	45.0	45.0
Tucum kernels .....	Brazil .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	43.0	43.0
Tung nuts (fruit basis).....	All countries .....	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 100	16.0	16.0

NOTE: No conversion factor has been included for the United States, since the officially reported production of fats and oils from domestic materials and the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported have been used. Swedish rapeseed output is also calculated from data on deliveries to oil mills. Percentages of crops crushed include quantities exported for crushing abroad as well as domestic crushings. In the case of products not listed, e.g., olives for oil, production of oils as such is officially reported.

<sup>1</sup>Mainly 1934-38 average. — <sup>2</sup>Applied to commercial production. — <sup>3</sup>1950-55; 25.0 in 1947-49. — \*Same as "All other countries."

# PERCENTAGE OF CROPS CRUSHED<sup>1</sup>

The percentage of oilseed crops crushed varies widely between commodities and between countries. In the absence of any specific information for particular world crops, it is assumed that 10 percent of each year's production is retained for seed or is lost during marketing, leaving 90 percent of the crop available for crushing. Information on castor beans, received in answer to an FAO questionnaire, indicates that 95 percent of the crop can be considered used for crushing. For some oilseeds, "production" means the commercial collection of seeds from uncultivated trees. For example, the great quantities of ungathered babassu nuts and other oilseeds in the Brazilian jungles are not counted as production. Similarly, palm kernels in Africa are saved only when they are to be sold for eventual crushing, and the unsalvaged kernels are not counted as produced. In such cases 100 percent of the seeds "produced" are crushed, either in the country of origin or after export. All copra produced<sup>2</sup> is also considered available for crushing, as copra represents the first stage in preparing coconuts for oil processing. The proportion of other major oilseed crops used for crushing is materially less than 90 percent. In recent years, only 59 percent of the world groundnut crop is estimated to have been crushed for oil, and only 64 percent of the soybean crop, 70 percent of the cottonseed, and 77 percent of the sesame seed (see Tables 6-10). A substantial part of the groundnut, soybean, and sesame seed crops are used directly in food products (i.e., without removal of the oil), and part is also used as livestock feed. A prewar estimate indicated that 55 percent of the Chinese soybean crop, excluding Manchurian production, was used in food products such as soybean sprouts, soybean milk, and soybean curds. These foods supply a considerable part of the protein in Chinese diets. Ten percent of the crop was estimated to be used as livestock feed, 8 percent for seed, and the remaining 27 percent for oil milling. Use of soybeans for food is also important in Japan and Korea, while most of the relatively small Indonesian production is also consumed directly.

In the United States, groundnuts are grown primarily for food, and crushing is incidental. Indeed, under the government price-support program, growers' acreage allotments are fixed largely on the basis of the estimated quantity required by roasters and salters, confectionery makers, and manufacturers of "peanut butter" (ground and

roasted groundnuts). In most recent years, however, the rising trend in yields per acre has resulted in a surplus over food uses and there have been fairly large crushings or exports. China and Indonesia are other major producing countries where a substantial part of the crop is eaten rather than crushed. In the case of cottonseed, the major non-crushing uses are as fertilizer, livestock feed, and fuel; and there apparently is also considerable waste. Only about 5 percent of the Indian cottonseed production is believed to have been crushed in recent years and even this represents a considerable increase over prewar.

The percentage of the world production of soybeans and cottonseed crushed for oil has increased since prewar years. On the one hand, production has tended to increase more rapidly in the countries that crush a large percentage of the crop. On the other hand, there has been a general tendency to reduce waste and use less of the crop for "lower-order" purposes, such as animal feed. This is attributable to the installation of more crushing facilities in producing countries, improvement of transportation and other aids for the collection of oilseeds, and, during much of the period, a high level of prices for oilseeds compared with prewar. The outstanding developments in particular countries are described in the special notes on pp. 8-13.

# PERCENTAGE YIELDS OF OIL

Variations in oil yields are not generally so wide from country to country as variations in percentages of the crop crushed. A considerable part of the oilseeds produced is shipped for crushing to Western Europe or North America, where industrial methods are used and yields tend to vary less. Methods of recovering oil from oil-bearing materials vary from the most primitive to the most advanced. The least efficient method is one reported from Africa, and probably now rare, of heaping palm fruit in the raised end of a canoe; the fruit is left to ferment and the palm oil, of low quality, trickles down to the lower end of the canoe. A superior primitive method is to mash the fruit, boil it in water, and skim off the oil. In large parts of Asia, vegetable oil is produced in villages by grinding oilseeds in crude stone mills, using draft animals for power, and occasionally human labor. Advanced methods used throughout the world include extraction by pressure in hydraulic or screw presses, and extraction by chemical solvents. Solvent extraction produces the highest yield per ton of oilseeds.

A distinct world-wide upward trend is evident in the percentage yields of oil recovered from oilseeds. Not only are more modern methods gradually replacing traditional ones in the less industrialized

<sup>1</sup>The word "crushing" is used throughout this article as a convenient term to denote any processing of oilseeds to extract the oil.

<sup>2</sup>With the exception of "edible" copra grades in India, which are directly consumed as food.



countries, but the solvent process has been gaining ground rapidly in the United States. In the year ending September 1953, the latest year for which data are available, 86 percent of the soybean "crush" in the United States was by the solvent process, compared with only 28 percent in 1945/46. Use of the solvent process for cottonseed has not gone so far, but it has been spreading rapidly in the past five years.

#### TIME REFERENCE

For the United States, the world's largest producer, calendar year production of oil from domestic materials (and the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported) is officially reported and these data are used in the present estimates. United States production of oil comes partly from oilseed crops harvested in the current year and partly from the previous year's crop. For example, about 75 percent of the United States soybean crush, about 50 percent of the cottonseed crush, and about 40 percent of the linseed crush fall in the year following the harvest. However, apart from the United States, very few statistics of actual oil production or of quantities crushed are obtainable. For all other countries, the net oil equivalent of an entire crop has been allocated to the calendar year during which its processing chiefly occurred. Much of the information used in determining the time reference for oil crops of specific countries was obtained as the result of a special FAO enquiry in 1954. No allowance has been made for changes in carry-over stocks of oil-bearing materials. This particularly affects Nigeria, where heavy stocks of groundnuts were carried over at the end of each year for the period 1952-54, and these were liquidated mainly in 1955.

The oil equivalents of copra and palm kernels are assigned to the calendar year in which the oil crops are harvested. Estimates are made for the actual calendar year production of olive, palm, and tung oils and for animal and marine fats and oils, except Antarctic whale oil. International statistics are available for whale oil production in the Antarctic, which is allocated to the calendar year in which the whaling season closes.

This method of assigning production to calendar years permits the most useful approach possible to a measure of the annual supply of fats and oils for comparison with other economic aspects (e.g., trade and consumption) in the same time period. There is, of course, no hard and fast division of current supplies into one or the other calendar year. Oilseeds are grown in all corners of the globe, and harvest months vary from continent to continent.<sup>3</sup> Marketing operations are a continuum,

although there usually is a seasonal peak in crushings or exports in the months immediately following the harvests. But trade is commonly reported on a calendar year basis, and if production is also estimated on this basis, apparent consumption (excluding changes in stocks) can be calculated for any given country or area by simple subtraction or addition.

The net oil equivalent of an oilseed crop is assigned to the country where it is harvested; this frequently is *not* the country where the seed is actually processed, since many countries export a large part of their oilseed crops.

### Estimating Production of Animal Fats

#### SLAUGHTER FATS

Animal fat production is usually estimated by national statistical services on the basis of slaughtering or carcass weights and the average yield of fat per animal.

In many countries, however, slaughtering on farms or in small slaughterhouses are not reported to the national authorities and estimates of the fat from such slaughter may not be included in the returns to FAO. In some countries even statistics on commercial slaughter are not obtainable. In the FAO estimates, rough figures based mainly on livestock censuses are added to the official returns when the latter do not represent the total national production. Also, because data on meat production or slaughtering are usually available earlier than fat production figures, preliminary estimates can be made relatively early, on the basis of the average yield per animal slaughtered in previous years in the same country or in countries where conditions are similar. The FAO production figures include the estimated fat content of live animals exported.

No official information is available from Eastern European countries, where major changes in the livestock industries have occurred since prewar years; rough adjustments have been made to prewar or early postwar data on the basis of miscellaneous reports on livestock populations.

Edible pig fat is normally reported as unrendered fat (80 percent fat content) or as lard (100 percent fat content).<sup>4</sup> Unrendered fat is not always shown separately in some national classifications, and may be included with fat bacon or other meat products. According to the definition recommended by FAO, "unrendered pig fat" means all pig products of which the major constituent is fat.

<sup>3</sup> E.g., linseed is harvested in June-July in Turkey, in August-October in the United States, in November-January in Argentina, and in January-April in India.

<sup>4</sup> World and some regional totals differ slightly in the present calculations from those published in the FAO Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Production, since some estimates have been included here for a few countries on which no information exists except for pig numbers.

The actual fat content in quantities reported as tallow is not known but probably approaches 100 percent. Edible and inedible tallow are not shown separately in the tabulations: tallow production is estimated from data on slaughter or meat production for many countries, and no division has been found possible. In the United States, edible tallow (including other edible animal fat products except lard) represents about 10 percent of the total output of tallow and greases. About 45 percent of the Argentine output of tallow is edible.

#### BUTTER AND GHEE

In many countries large quantities of butter and ghee are prepared in farm households and small establishments. Most countries report commercial or factory production of butter; a large part of farm-produced butter reaches commercial channels in many countries and can be estimated. Other unreported quantities of butter, which are consumed locally or on farms, may be excluded from the FAO estimates. All butter has been considered to contain 81 percent butterfat, except Australian (82 percent) and United States (80.5 percent).

Ghee (clarified butter) has a 100 percent fat content, since the water is removed by boiling. Ghee production in most producing countries has not been statistically surveyed in recent years, and no data are available on a continuing basis. It is, nevertheless, an important source of fat supplies in Asia and Africa, especially among the rural population. Ghee production figures for major producers have been included as follows: India, 500,000 tons; Pakistan, 110,000; Turkey, 65,000; Egypt, 40,000; Iran, 35,000; and Iraq, 15,000 tons.

#### Whale and Fish Oil Production

Whaling in the Antarctic, now the only area of large-scale production, is restricted by an international convention, and accurate and up-to-date statistics on oil output are published by the International Whaling Commission. In the FAO estimates, Antarctic production is shown separately and is not allocated to the countries under whose flag the whaling expeditions operate. Production from whaling outside Antarctic waters, however, has been considered as indigenous production of the countries concerned. The Antarctic pelagic whaling season now commences early in January, and the output is imputed to the year in which the season (which is normally of less than three months duration) ends. Other whaling production also refers to the calendar year in which the operations end.

Fish oil figures are calendar year data officially reported to FAO and published in detail in the FAO *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*. Fish oil is produced

in factories, and all major production is probably included.

Sperm oils and fish-liver oils have not been included in the estimates. They have special industrial or medicinal uses, which are not competitive with the general uses of other fats and oils.

#### Other Published Estimates

Before the war, the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, published estimates of world production of major oilseeds in terms of gross oil equivalent; that is, no deductions were made for quantities not processed for oil. Since the war, FAO has published estimates for world output of all fats and oils, notably in *Commodity Bulletin No. 13 (1949)* and in the annual *Commodity Reports on fats and oils*. Other FAO publications have, from time to time, shown world production of major oilseeds in terms of original production weight or of gross oil equivalent. The Commonwealth Economic Committee, London, in its annual review, *Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds*, shows estimated world production of the ten principal oilseed crops in terms of gross oil equivalent, plus olive, palm, and tung oils as such. The Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture publishes annual estimates of world production of fats and oils, that is, animal and marine fats and oils, palm, olive, and tung oils, and the estimated net equivalent of 13 major oilseed crops. For many years, Mr. J.C.A. Faure, of Unilever Limited, London, has presented estimates of world production of oils and fats at the annual Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers. Faure's estimates include animal and marine fats and oils, palm, olive, and tung oils, and the net oil equivalent of all oil crops.

The FAO method of allocating production to calendar years is the same as that used by Faure. It differs, however, from the method used by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is to place the oil equivalent of a crop in the same calendar year in which the major part of the crop is harvested, rather than in the year when it is processed for oil. One result of this difference is an apparent contradiction between the FAO and United States Department of Agriculture estimates in the year-to-year changes in production. For example, the olive crop usually alternates between good and bad years and a large crop of olives (mainly November-December harvests) tends to be reflected by the United States Department of Agriculture method in the same year's total production of fats and oils. But in the FAO and Faure estimates this increase appears in the following year, when most of the olive oil comes to market. Such differences as exist between the FAO



and Faure's estimates mainly reflect differences in the factors used to estimate the part of the crop processed for oil, and the exclusion of sperm oil from the FAO estimates. Faure's totals also include estimates of production in the U.S.S.R.<sup>5</sup>

### Changes in World Production and Consumption

Fats and oils can be conveniently grouped in various ways to facilitate analysis of the patterns of world production. Table 4 shows world production, in prewar years and in 1955, classified by origin, by natural properties, and by principal use. Subgrouping by origin (i.e., showing separately vegetable oils, animal fats, and marine oils) is a common classification, but is not generally useful for economic analysis because of the large degree of interchangeability among items of different origin (e.g., between whale oil and palm oil in margarine, or between lard and cooking fats which are made from vegetable oils). A division based on natural properties (i.e., separating those oils which are naturally liquid from those which are naturally hard at 20° C.) is again unsatisfactory because some hard oils, such as coconut, palm-kernel, and palm oils are strongly competitive with liquid oils (hardened by hydrogenation) in the manufacture of margarine. The third possible subdivision, by principal use, is the most advantageous: this groups separately fats and oils which are used principally for food (mainly butter, lard, and liquid edible oils), those which are used both in food and soap (mainly whale, palm, and the lauric-acid oils), and fats and oils which are mainly or entirely used in inedible products such as soap and paints (tallow and greases, linseed, castor, tung, and fish oils).<sup>6</sup> But this is a fairly rough classification and accurate data on actual use are unavailable for most countries. The subdivisions used in Table 1 therefore are made on an empirical basis, from an examination of the similarities and differences in price fluctuations in recent years.<sup>7</sup> On the evidence of price behavior, there is considerably more interchangeability among the items within each subdivision than between items in the different subdivisions.

Tables 1 and 2 show world production of fats and oils by commodities and by types of fat, and by major producing countries and continents, in 1934-38 and 1948-55. World production (excluding the U.S.S.R.) in 1955 exceeded 24 million metric

tons, about 16 percent more than the average for 1948-50, and 27 percent more than in the years immediately preceding the Second World War. The increase since prewar mainly reflects a rise in output of the liquid edible oils (especially soybean and cottonseed oils), animal fats (lard and tallow), and coconut and palm oils. Production of palm kernels has recovered rapidly, but butter output remains well below the prewar level. Production of liquid edible oils has increased by nearly one half since prewar; in addition, the increase in supplies of tallow, the major soap fat, has freed large quantities of coconut, palm, palm-kernel, and whale oil for use in food products. Today's pattern of production, therefore, shows a considerably higher ratio of edible to inedible vegetable oil output, more than offsetting the decline in butter supplies.

The development of new chemical products for making paints and varnishes has retarded the growth in the use of linseed and other drying oils. World output and use of drying oils has not risen since prewar, despite the growth in population.

Consumption figures can be readily derived by adding (or subtracting) the balance of imports (or exports) to the indigenous production estimate. Table 5 compares the prewar and 1954 levels of production and apparent consumption of fats and oils by continents (without adjustment for changes in year-end stocks). In North America, production has risen by 3 million metric tons since prewar,

Table 4. — Types of Classification of Fats and Oils

Classification	World production	
	Prewar	1955
	.... Million metric tons ....	
<b>BY ORIGIN</b>		
Vegetable oils .....	10.6	14.3
Animal fats .....	7.8	9.3
Marine oils .....	0.7	0.7
World total (excl. U.S.S.R.) .....	19.1	24.3
<b>BY NATURAL PROPERTIES</b>		
Liquid oils <sup>1</sup> .....	7.0	10.0
Hard oils and fats <sup>2</sup> .....	10.5	12.8
Drying oils <sup>3</sup> .....	1.6	1.5
World total (excl. U.S.S.R.) .....	19.1	24.3
<b>BY PRINCIPAL USE</b>		
Food <sup>4</sup> .....	12.9	16.3
Food or soap <sup>5</sup> .....	3.3	3.9
Non food <sup>6</sup> .....	2.9	4.1
World total (excl. U.S.S.R.) .....	19.1	24.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes soybean, groundnut, rapeseed, cottonseed, olive, sesame, sunflowerseed, maize-germ, tea-seed, and whale (excluding sperm) oils. —

<sup>2</sup>Coconut, palm-kernel, babassu, palm, mowrah, shea-nut, illipé, mafura, and niger-seed oils; tallow and greases, butter and lard. — <sup>3</sup>Linseed, castor, tung, oiticica, fish (excluding liver oils), hemp-seed, perilla, stillingia, and safflower oils. — <sup>4</sup>Butter, lard, soybean, groundnut, rapeseed, cottonseed, olive, sesame, sunflower-seed, maize-germ and tea-seed oils. — <sup>5</sup>Whale, palm, palm-kernel, coconut, babassu, niger-seed, poppy-seed, shea nuts, rice bran, mowrah, murumuru and tucum-kernel oils. — <sup>6</sup>Tallow and greases, linseed, castor, tung, oiticica, fish, hemp-seed, perilla, stillingia, and safflower oils.

<sup>5</sup>U.S.S.R. production of fats and oils probably averages 2.0-2.5 million metric tons, but only fragmentary data are available.

<sup>6</sup>See "Some Aspects of Interchangeability among Fats and Oils," *FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, December 1953.

<sup>7</sup>See the discussion in "Indices of International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds," *FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, October 1955.

Table 5. — Indigenous Production, Balance of Trade, and Consumption, by Continents, Prewar and 1954

Continent	Indigenous production		Balance of imports (+) or exports (—)		Apparent consumption		Consumption per caput	
	1934-38	1954	1934-38	1954	1934-38	1954	1934-38	1954
	Million metric tons							
Europe <sup>1</sup> .....	3.9	4.6	+3.6	+3.7	7.5	8.3	20.3	20.4
North America.....	3.2	6.4	+0.9	—1.2	4.1	5.2	29.3	29.0
South America.....	1.3	1.3	—0.7	—	0.6	1.3	7.4	11.0
Africa.....	1.8	2.4	—0.9	—1.3	0.9	1.1	5.1	5.0
Asia <sup>1</sup> .....	7.5	7.7	—2.1	—0.8	5.4	6.9	4.7	5.2
Oceania.....	0.6	0.7	—0.3	—0.4	0.2	0.4	22.4	27.0
Antarctic (whale oil).....	0.4	0.4	—0.4	—0.4	—	—	—	—
Undistributed above.....	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—
WORLD TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	19.1	24.0	—	—0.4	19.1	23.6	9.8	10.3

<sup>1</sup>Excluding U.S.S.R. — <sup>2</sup>Representing mainly larger amounts in transshipment at the end of the year than at the beginning.

consumption is 1 million tons higher, and the continent has developed an export balance of 1.2 million tons, in contrast to the prewar import balance. The consumption per person (29 kilograms, edible and inedible) remains the highest in the world, although it is slightly lower than before the war. In Europe, the major consuming region, both production and consumption are moderately higher than prewar and net imports have also risen moderately. European consumption remains at an average of about 20-21 kilograms per person. After a rapid postwar rise, South American output in recent years has fallen back to prewar levels. Consumption has remained sharply above prewar levels, and in 1954 exports were balanced by imports. Consumption in South America averages about 11 kilograms per person, only about one half the European and North American levels. There has been a postwar expansion in production in Asia and Africa, where consumption is only about 5 kilograms per person, the lowest in the world. However, in Africa exports have risen less than production and net exports from Asia have actually declined sharply. Hence, consumption per person has risen slightly in Asia and has been maintained in Africa, despite a striking rise in population.

#### Improvements Needed in Production Statistics

Serious gaps exist in the basic information for some sectors of the production of fats and oils. In some countries farm production of lard is substantial but is not reported in national statistics and can only be roughly estimated. Statistics are lacking on production of tallow in some countries, and on various animal oils and greases in most countries; estimates must be based on calculated slaughter and estimated yields of fat per animal. Only rough estimates can be made of production of a large number of minor oils. Data presented for China may be subject to a wide margin of error. In Africa, Indonesia, and some other regions, production of palm oil or copra for local use is

unrecorded and is especially difficult to estimate. Adequate postwar data are not available for the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries.

There are three types of action which appear to be urgently required in this field:

1. Improvement of national services and research to provide more of the basic data relating to the production and disposition of oil-bearing materials and fats and oils. Sample surveys in agriculture and agricultural processing industries, censuses of manufacturing, and household consumption surveys, which are being undertaken or planned in many countries, could provide much of this information.

2. Co-ordination and exchange of available information and estimates at the international level. At the present time, there is much expert national information, both published and unpublished, that has not been systematically collected. In presenting these notes and conclusions, therefore, it is hoped that they will arouse criticism and suggestions for their improvement.

3. Closer co-operation between authorities publishing international statistics. There are disagreements between these authorities on estimates and methods of estimation, and the interested public is sometimes faced with apparently contradictory figures of fats and oils production for the same time period. The concepts used and the purpose for which the statistics are presented should be re-examined.

#### Notes on Individual Estimates

Where possible, figures for oil yields and utilization percentages have been compiled from official national sources. The United States production figures are from *Oilseeds, Fats and Oils and their Products, 1909-53* and *The Fats and Oils Situation*, both published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Indian oil yields and utilization percentages are mainly derived from *Indian Oilseed*

Statistics, Indian Ministry of Agriculture, 1950. Other sources, in addition to FAO records and trade publications, include the *International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics and Oils and Fats: Production and International Trade* (1939), both published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; *Foreign Crops and Markets*, United States Department of Agriculture, and *Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds*, annual review of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London. Finally, the co-operation of private trade organizations is gratefully acknowledged.

#### PALM KERNELS AND PALM OIL

Palm kernels are too hard to be crushed by primitive equipment, and there are no modern crushing factories in any of the producing countries, except the Belgian Congo, which reports actual output of palm-kernel oil. In the other countries, therefore, there is practically no domestic consumption of palm kernels, and total production is considered to be equal to the quantities exported for crushing abroad. Official statistics for palm oil cover only exports or those quantities reaching commercial markets, and there are substantial unreported quantities produced and consumed in villages, especially in Africa. New FAO estimates were published in previous issues of this Bulletin, and in the 1954 *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Production*. In Nigeria, about 80 percent of the palm oil is produced by primitive methods, which obtain from the fruit about one half of the extractable oil. Hand presses, which extract about 65 percent of the oil, account for an increasing proportion of crushing. Relatively small quantities are crushed by "Pioneer" mills, which are designed to extract 85 percent of the oil in the fruit.<sup>8</sup> The quantity of palm fruit crushed each year and the volume of extractable oil can be roughly calculated from commercial palm-kernel production, and the oil yield factors are used to obtain an estimate of actual Nigerian palm oil output. For French West Africa, an unofficial estimate of 70,000 tons for annual domestic consumption is added to exports. For the Belgian Congo, an unofficial estimate of consumption of 30,000 tons is added to the commercial output of palm oil. Production in the French Cameroons is estimated to have been about 30,000 tons in 1951, based mainly on an estimated yield of 150 kilograms of oil per harvested hectare from a reported area of 205,000 hectares. In Asia (Indonesia and Malaya) production is from estate plantings and there are no wild palm groves and little village production. (Palm oil is not a common cooking oil in Asia.)

<sup>8</sup> Mainly from *Statistical and Economic Review*, United Africa Co. Ltd, London; *West Africa*, London; and *Oleagineux*, Paris.

No data on palm oil are available for several minor producing countries. However, since palm oil is produced from the outer pulp which surrounds the palm kernel, its production can be roughly estimated if the output of palm kernel is known. The palm oil content and palm-kernel content of a palm fruit vary from country to country, but an average ratio in Africa is 750 to 800 kilograms of palm oil per ton of palm kernels. Palm oil production figures for French Equatorial Africa, French Togoland, Gambia, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé, Spanish Guinea, and several other minor producing countries have been interpolated by applying this average ratio to palm-kernel output.

#### GROUNDNUTS

The estimated percentages of groundnut crops crushed or exported are shown in Table 6. Groundnuts reported on an "unshelled" basis have been converted to their shelled equivalent by applying a percentage of 70 percent, except for Nigeria (67 percent) and French West Africa (72 percent). Some of the groundnuts exported are for edible

Table 6. — Groundnuts: Estimated Percentages of Crop Crushed for Oil in Major Producing Countries, Prewar and Postwar

Country	1934-38		1948-54	
	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>
India.....	37	76	33	76
China.....	31	50	23	50
French West Africa.....	8	75	9	75
United States.....	6	21	8	34
Nigeria.....	4	75	7	75
Indonesia.....	3	20	3	20
Belgian Congo.....	2	25	2	25
Burma.....	2	80	2	80
Brazil.....	—	—	2	80
Argentina.....	1	80	1	80
Uganda.....	1	5	1	5
Union of South Africa.....	—	—	1	73
Gambia.....	...	...	1	90
Others.....	5	15	7	15
WORLD.....	100	58	100	59

<sup>1</sup>Oilseed exports are included. — <sup>2</sup>Applied to commercial production.

purposes (especially shipments from China, India, the United States, Mexico, the Philippines), but no attempt has been made to segregate such exports; all exports are treated as if they were intended for crushing.

China: Exports of kernels and oil represented only 12-18 percent of the total crop in prewar years. It is assumed that a large direct consumption of kernels occurs, and total crushings (including quantities crushed abroad) have been tentatively placed at 50 percent of the crop in prewar and postwar years.

**Indonesia:** Exports of groundnuts and oil in prewar years represented on the average 18 percent of production. No information on output of oil is available, and the proportion crushed has been tentatively estimated as 20 percent for both prewar and postwar years. Exports averaged only 8 percent in 1948-52, but it has been assumed that domestic consumption as oil may have increased.

**Nigeria:** A government sample survey of the 1950/51 groundnut harvest estimated the total crop at 437,000 metric tons (unshelled basis). Official purchases of groundnuts for export in 1950/51 totaled 207,000 tons, and the difference (230,000 tons) represents the quantity for local use. The 1950/51 season was an unusually poor one, and in other postwar years 250,000 tons have been added to commercial purchases to obtain a total crop estimate. For 1934-38, total production has been estimated at 560,000 tons annually (360,000 tons, commercial, plus 200,000 tons, non-commercial). It has been assumed that village crushings for oil plus the purchases for export represent the proportion of the total crop crushed for oil. With an estimated 50,000 tons crushed in villages in prewar years and 55-60,000 tons in 1948-55, the proportion crushed or exported averaged about 75 percent in both periods.

**French West Africa:** Total production (including non-commercial) is officially estimated. For the years 1953 and 1954, total exports and the reported crushing in Senegal accounted for 72 and 73 percent, respectively, of the total crop. Before the war, mill crushing in Senegal was minor, but exports alone accounted for about 75 percent of the total crop in 1934-38. Average non-commercial production in prewar years has been placed at 200,000 tons in shell, making a total crop of 940,000 tons. The ratio of shelled to unshelled nuts in Senegal in 1954 is reported as 72 percent, and the oil yield is 47 percent from shelled kernels.

**Other French Territories in West Africa:** Unofficial reports on crushing capacity, together with data on exports, indicate that at least 15 percent of crops are crushed or exported.

**Belgian Congo:** Commercial production, about one quarter of the total crop during the period 1950-53, is assumed to be processed in domestic oil mills. Exports of kernels are negligible.

**Union of South Africa:** Disposition of the crop for all purposes is reported in *Farming in South Africa*, a publication of the Department of Agriculture.

**Uganda:** No data is available on crushings, but local mills (handling chiefly cottonseed) may crush certain quantities of groundnuts.

**Argentina:** Oil yield from unshelled nuts appears to be 35 percent according to data published in the United States Department of Agriculture periodical, *Foreign Crops and Markets*.

#### SOYBEANS

A very large proportion of the soybean production is used in some countries for food products other than oil. Utilization of the world crop for oil has risen sharply since prewar. Some exports of soybeans are for edible purposes (e.g., United States soybeans to Japan) but all exports have been treated as if intended for crushing.

**United States:** Utilization for purposes other than oil production has represented a fairly constant percentage of the crop in postwar years. Prewar, substantial quantities were used for livestock feed or used for seed to plant varieties harvested for hay. Crushings for oil increased from 39 percent of the crop in 1934 to 79 percent in 1938. During 1948-54, crushing percentages ranged from 89 to 94 percent.

Table 7. — Soybeans: Estimated Percentages of Crop Crushed for Oil in Major Producing Countries Prewar and Postwar

Country	1934-38		1948-54	
	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>
China (22 provinces).....	50	27.0	32	27.0
Manchuria.....	31	81.0	18	77.0
United States.....	10	61.6	44	91.3
Korea.....	4	50.0	1	—
Japan.....	3	31.2	2	35.0
Indonesia.....	2	13.5	—	—
Canada.....	—	—	0	91.5
Other.....	0	50.0	1	50.0
<b>WORLD.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64.1</b>

0 Less than 1 percent. — <sup>1</sup>Oilseed exports are included.

**Canada:** Production was negligible in prewar years. Crushing percentages in postwar years have been based on United States practice.

**China (22 provinces):** FAO total production estimates for postwar years are based on information published in *Foreign Crops and Markets* (United States Department of Agriculture). The entire crop is assumed to be consumed domestically. A survey made by government agencies, reported in 1939, stated that 27 percent of all soybeans were used for oil extraction. Production was almost entirely by primitive wooden presses, and the crushing capacity is assumed not to have been seriously reduced by war damage. Compulsory marketing of beans may have affected supplies available for pressing, but the same percentage of crops has been used to calculate total crushings in postwar years.



**Manchuria:** This crop is cultivated in large measure for oil and cake production. For prewar years, the percentage of the crop crushed for oil (81 percent) is based on exports and known production of oil and cake. No allowance has been made for output, if any, from primitive presses. For postwar years, the data on power mill output in principal cities and on overland exports has not been available. The volume retained in prewar years for domestic uses has been deducted from the total crops in postwar years, considering these quantities as reflecting a fairly constant and minimum demand. On this basis, an average of 77 percent of the total crop was crushed or exported in 1948-55. The capacity of oil mills was declining in the interwar years, and some installations, including a modern solvent extracting plant, are thought to have been destroyed before 1948. (Main source for prewar data is *The Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book*, 1940.)

**Japan:** Crashings, both prewar and postwar, have been estimated from information supplied by the Japanese Federation of Oil and Fat Industries, and government statements on the planned disposition of marketed supplies. It is not clear, however, in all years what proportion of total crashings are of indigenous materials, and the percentage used may be too large.

**Korea:** The quantity of soybeans used for oil in prewar years has been taken as the sum of bean and cake exports (in terms of beans) only. No exports have been made in postwar years, and it is thought that negligible quantities have been crushed in domestic mills.

**Indonesia:** For prewar years, exports of soybeans have been the only quantities taken as destined for oil extraction. The relative importance of this crop in world production is small, and the average ratio of exports to production (which fluctuated widely) has been used. In postwar years, soybeans were not exported until 1953, when about 2 percent of the crop was shipped.

#### COTTONSEED

Where not separately reported, production of cottonseed can be estimated from data on production of ginned cotton (cotton lint). For such estimates a yield of cottonseed double that of ginned cotton is assumed, except where special ratios are available. The major problem is to determine quantities of cottonseed marketed, and the proportion of those quantities used for oil. Cottonseed has no direct food uses but it is used as fertilizer, fuel, and cattle feed.

**India and Pakistan:** It appears that most of the cottonseed produced in prewar India (the present

Table 8. — Cottonseed: Estimated Percentages of Crop Crushed for Oil in Major Producing Countries Prewar and Postwar

Country	1934-38		1948-54	
	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>
United States . . . . .	43	84	47	90
India . . . . .	20	1	9	5
Pakistan . . . . .	13	25	4	60
China . . . . .	7	25	11	25
Brazil . . . . .	7	65	6	65
Egypt . . . . .	1	80	6	80
Argentina . . . . .	1	90	2	90
European countries . . . . .	1	85	1	90
Uganda . . . . .	1	75	1	80
Others . . . . .	7	75	13	75
WORLD . . . . .	100	58	100	70

<sup>1</sup>Oilseed exports are included.

territory of India and Pakistan) was used as feed, fertilizer, or fuel. Exports averaged only 3,000 tons in 1934-38, about 1 percent of the estimated crop. In 1946, Indian oil mills reported utilization of 1,000 tons of seed. By 1950, it was thought that about 50,000 tons (5 percent of the crop) were being utilized in India. Crashings may now have increased, and exports of cottonseed cake, though not large, are expanding. No cottonseed is crushed in village mills, and the economic problems of the development of a modern industry have been frequently discussed. The oil yield appears to be only 12-13 percent of the product or seed weight. Cottonseed has not been exported in postwar years, but 3,000 tons of cottonseed oil were exported in 1954. (Main source: *Indian Oils and Fats and their Utilization*, National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona, 1951).

About 60 percent of the crop in Pakistan is thought to be crushed at the present time. The number of expellers has trebled since 1948, and 35,000 tons of oil have been produced in some years. This quantity would represent 350,000 tons of seed at the average reported oil yield rate of 10 percent. Total mill capacity is about 60,000 tons (oil), which would require more than present total production of seed; the utilization factor might therefore be revised upwards in future years. Exports of seed from Pakistan to India have been substantial in some postwar years, but these have not been included in the proportion estimated to be used for oil.

**Egypt:** Exports of cottonseed and oil in 1934-38 represented on the average 54 percent of the crop, and probably about 25 percent of the crop was crushed for domestic use. Oil production for postwar years is reported in *Foreign Crops and Markets*, but the oil yields have been declining, and the percentage crushed has been estimated on the basis of an oil yield of 14.5 percent. Between 1949 and

1952, crushings utilized about 84 percent of the crop, but in 1952 further expansion of the crushing capacity was forbidden. Utilization factors of 80 percent have been employed for both prewar and postwar periods.

**Uganda:** The crushing industry has developed in postwar years. Previously, only exported cottonseed was destined for oil extraction, and in 1934-38, 72 percent of the crop was exported. For postwar years, the utilization percentage has been based of information published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in *Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds*, 1954.

**China:** Scanty information dating from the early 1930's provides the only basis for any assumption about the Chinese and Manchurian crops. Production of Manchurian cottonseed, included in the total crop estimates for China published in the Yearbooks of the International Institute of Agriculture, was 70,000 to 120,000 tons, but domestic crushings were believed negligible. On the basis of indications in the sources quoted below, it has been assumed that 260,000 tons of seed from Chinese crops were crushed annually in domestic mills during the period 1934-38. This, together with exports of seed from Manchurian and other Chinese ports, represented about one quarter of the crop during this period. Cottonseed oil exports averaged 10,000 tons during these years. For lack of any comparable information for postwar years, the same proportion has been used, although in order to expand rationed supplies of oils the Chinese authorities may be increasing crushings. (Sources: *The Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book*, 1940; *The Manchuria Yearbook*, *China Yearbook* and *China Industrial Handbooks*, Vols. 1 and 2, Bureau of Foreign Trade, Shanghai, 1933.)

**Turkey:** Estimates are based partly on information for the year 1949 in *Foreign Crops and Markets*. Cottonseed oil is stated to be the second major source of vegetable oil for domestic consumption. The crop has trebled since prewar years; at that time only minor exports of seed were made, and no information is obtainable on domestic crushings. It has therefore been assumed that the same percentage of the crop was utilized in both periods.

**Syria:** Production was insignificant until very recent years, but is expanding rapidly. It is reported that there are now 20 large plants, and data on oilcake production indicate a high utilization of seed. Syrian production has been included under the standard factor of 75 percent utilization for postwar years.

**Peru:** Information reported in *Foreign Crops and Markets* indicates that the seed equivalent of

oil produced is practically equal to total reported production. It is assumed that 75 percent of the reported harvests go to crushing mills, but cotton is mainly produced on large plantations, and utilization for crushing may be even higher.

**Brazil:** Census data on oil production is available for 1938, 1945, and 1953. On this evidence, a factor of 65 percent has been used for both prewar and postwar periods.

#### SESAME SEED

Information on the utilization of sesame seed for oil is summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. — Sesame Seed: Estimated Percentages of Crop Crushed for Oil in Major Producing Countries Prewar and Postwar

Country	1934-38		1948-54	
	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>
China and Manchuria.....	54	75	46	80
India, Pakistan, Burma.....	31	80	31	80
Sudan.....	2	70	5	70
Turkey.....	2	33	2	33
Other Near East countries .	3	0	2	0
Ethiopia.....	...	...	2	50
Mexico.....	1	95	4	95
Others.....	7	80	8	80
WORLD.....	100	74	100	77

<sup>1</sup>Oilseed exports are included.

**China:** The utilization factor for China, where one half of the world crop is produced, has a significant influence on the global estimate. Moreover, Chinese sesame crop statistics were always based on fragmentary information. In prewar years, exports of seed and production of oil in one important province represented at most one fifth of the crop, and sesame cake and oil did not enter international trade in any volume. In the absence of other information, and because of the known popularity of sesame oil in China, it is assumed that three quarters of the crop were crushed, a proportion slightly lower than in India. For postwar years, when production has declined, it has been assumed that utilization may have increased, and a factor of 80 percent has been tentatively used in the calculations. (Sources are as for cottonseed.)

**Pakistan:** It is assumed that conditions are similar to those in India (80 percent for oil extraction).

**Turkey:** Oil production and exports apparently represent one third or more of the crop in most years. There is a large demand for sesame seed in the preparation of foodstuffs.



**Egypt and other Near East Countries:** Halva, a sweetmeat, provides the major use for sesame in these countries. Apparently all supplies, including imports, are used for purposes other than oil extraction.

**Sudan:** On the basis of seed and oil exports in prewar years, a utilization factor of 70 percent is used. Exports were minor until 1951, and since that date have not exceeded 40 percent of total output. However, it is assumed that food utilization has not increased, and the same percentage as prewar is used.

**Ethiopia:** Based on the ratio of exports to total production in postwar years, with an allowance for village crushings. Exports represented on the average 35 percent of total output in 1948-52.

#### LINSEED

Ninety percent of world production is grown in North America, Europe, Argentina, and India. Exports are assumed to be used entirely for oil, although there is some trade, not separately classified, in linseed for seeding.

**Canada:** Utilization cannot be directly calculated, since calendar year crushings and net exports (adjusted for changes in stocks) account for only about 80 percent of total crop production, a ratio too low for a highly commercialized crop. There is probably a heavy dockage in farm deliveries. Factors for prewar and postwar years have therefore been set at levels prevailing in the United States.

**Argentina:** Prewar utilization data is based on seed exports and domestic oil production. For postwar years, factors for seed and cleaning loss, reported in *Foreign Crops and Markets*, have been assumed to represent all uses other than crushing. The extraction rate taken for conversion of linseed production to oil equivalent is 30.8 percent.

Table 10. — Linseed: Estimated Percentages of Crop Crushed for Oil in Major Producing Countries Prewar and Postwar

Country	1934-38		1948-54	
	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>	Percentage contribution to world crop	Percentage of crop crushed for oil <sup>1</sup>
United States .....	8	86	37	92
Argentina .....	63	90	18	85
India .....	16	90	14	90
Canada .....	1	86	9	90
Uruguay .....	3	90	4	90
European countries .....	4	85	9	90
Mexico .....	—	—	2	92
Others .....	5	90	7	90
<b>WORLD .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>1</sup>Oilseed exports are included.

**Uruguay:** Unofficial reports of oil production (at 34 percent oil yield rate) together with seed exports for the years 1948-50, indicate that the whole crop was utilized for oil. Factors of 90 percent have therefore been used for both prewar and postwar years, allowing for seed and cleaning losses.

**India:** Officially reported as 90 percent in both prewar and postwar years. Large amounts of linseed oil are consumed in India as edible oil.

**European Countries:** Comparison of data on oil and seed output in a few European countries indicates apparent retention of 15 percent of crop production in prewar years, and 10 percent in postwar years, for uses or allowances other than those in oil mills.

**Other Countries:** Production in the rest of the world represents 5 percent of total production in prewar years, and 7 percent in postwar years, of which 90 percent is conventionally assumed to have been used for crushing.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Most countries do not collect or publish statistics on production of minor oils and oilseeds, which have therefore been roughly estimated from exports or imports, or represent an unofficial estimate of production in a single year. These figures may be subject to a wide margin of error and are considerably less precise than other estimates, but they indicate the approximate size of the output (about 250,000 tons in terms of oil). The total is shown separately, and the items are not distributed among the producing countries. The figures included to represent average prewar and postwar output of the principal items are as follows: perilla oil (mainly produced in Manchuria) - 60,000 tons prewar and 5,000 tons postwar; hemp-seed oil (mainly produced in Manchuria) - 30,000 tons prewar and 50,000 tons postwar; tea-seed oil (produced in China) - 15,000 tons prewar and 20,000 tons postwar; niger-seed oil (India and Ethiopia) - 20,000 tons prewar and 10,000 tons postwar; poppy-seed oil (India, Turkey, and Iran) - 20,000 tons prewar and 10,000 tons postwar; shea-nut oil or karité (French West Africa) - 20,000 tons prewar and postwar; kapok oil (Indonesia and India) - 10,000 tons prewar and 20,000 tons postwar; mowrah oil (India) - 20,000 tons prewar and postwar. Rough figures representing the following minor oils are also included: Brazil nut, cashew shell and cashew nut, grape-seed, illipé, mafura, murumuru-kernel, pulghere, rice-bran, rubber-seed, safflower, stillingia, tobacco-seed, tomato-seed, and tucum-kernel oils.

Table I. — Coconut oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous copra output, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Mexico	15.0	20.1	20.6	29.4	31.2	31.8	38.5	40.0	(38.0)
Jamaica	(2.0)	3.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	2.2	3.5	(5.1)	(5.1)
Trinidad and Tobago	7.0	8.1	9.2	8.8	10.5	13.4	9.6	(9.6)	(9.6)
Other British West Indies	(4.0)	*5.1	6.4	*6.4	*5.1	*5.1	*6.4	(6.4)	(6.4)
Other	(1.0)	(0.8)	*0.8	*1.0	*0.6	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Total	30	37	41	50	51	53	59	60	60
<i>South America</i>									
British Guiana	1.0	(1.9)	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.2	3.4	(3.2)
Colombia	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	(2.9)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Ecuador		(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	1.9	1.9	2.4	(2.6)	(2.6)
Venezuela	(10.0)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(9.6)	*9.6	*9.6	9.6	(9.6)	(9.6)
Total	12	14	14	15	16	16	15	18	18
<i>Asia</i>									
Borneo, North	8.0	6.5	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	17.0	(15.0)
Ceylon	135.0	143.6	137.4	123.7	159.4	170.3	151.6	140.8	(154.0)
India	100.0	(113.0)	113.0	112.0	114.0	116.0	113.0	(117.0)	(115.0)
Indonesia	450.0	*390.0	*454.0	*435.0	*518.0	*429.0	*474.0	*486.0	(470.0)
Malaya, Fed. of	118.0	69.8	79.9	97.2	104.1	100.4	98.7	106.8	(93.0)
Netherlands New Guinea	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(6.4)	3.2	3.4	4.1	(4.0)
Philippines	(400.0)	565.0	446.7	499.2	663.7	610.6	522.2	602.9	620.0
Thailand	(10.0)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(9.6)	*9.6	*9.6	*9.6	(10.0)
Viet-Nam	18.0	10.2	9.2	9.9	9.8	10.6	11.0	(11.0)	(10.0)
Other	(2.0)	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.1	(4.0)	(5.0)
Total	1 250	1 320	1 280	1 310	1 600	1 470	1 400	1 500	1 500
<i>Africa</i>									
French Togoland	(3.0)	1.8	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	(3.8)
French West Africa	(0.5)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.8	(1.3)
Gold Coast	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.2	3.0	4.5	(6.0)
Kenya	0.1	0.5	1.1	3.8	0.2	(0.6)	1.1	(1.3)	(1.3)
Madagascar	(3.0)	3.6	3.3	3.2	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)
Mauritius	(1.0)	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	(1.1)
Mozambique	22.0	32.1	33.0	29.1	25.6	28.6	29.6	27.6	(28.0)
Nigeria	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	4.1	2.4	3.8	4.2	(4.5)
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.1	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	(3.2)
Seychelles	3.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	(4.2)
Tanganyika	*7.0	5.4	10.8	7.0	6.5	3.2	8.4	(8.3)	(8.0)
Zanzibar	8.4	7.7	11.5	13.2	6.5	8.0	8.9	8.1	(8.0)
Total	50	62	70	66	60	61	71	70	75
<i>Oceania</i>									
American Samoa	(1.4)	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	(1.0)
British Solomon Islands	14.0	5.4	9.1	7.2	9.1	8.4	10.8	(10.0)	(10.0)
Fiji	18.5	22.5	21.2	19.0	23.3	25.8	21.8	24.4	(24.0)
French Oceania	13.4	18.4	17.3	14.1	17.3	21.8	17.9	14.4	(18.0)
Gilbert and Ellice	3.3	4.6	4.9	6.3	3.5	(4.5)	5.2	(5.1)	(5.0)
New Caledonia									
New Guinea (Austr.)	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)
New Hebrides	*48.9	*23.7	29.6	37.4	35.9	40.2	42.4	(54.0)	(55.0)
Pacific Islands	6.4	13.8	14.4	13.8	17.8	13.5	14.5	(14.0)	(14.0)
Papua	(7.0)	(5.8)	5.6	9.0	9.0	7.6	6.9	7.6	(8.0)
Tonga	*8.7	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.4	6.7	5.6	7.5	(6.5)
Western Samoa	9.5	11.5	12.2	10.3	12.5	12.8	9.8	9.9	(13.0)
Other	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	(1.4)	(1.4)
Total	145	125	136	139	151	158	147	160	170
WORLD TOTAL	1 500	1 560	1 540	1 580	1 880	1 760	1 690	1 800	1 810

GENERAL NOTE TO TABLES I-XVII. Figures represent the oil equivalent of the indigenous production of oil-bearing materials, minus non-crushing uses, for castor, coconut, cottonseed, groundnut, linseed, palm-kernel, rapeseed, sesame, soybean, and sunflower-seed oils. Palm oil production includes estimates for output not marketed. Data for olive, tung, and corn (maize-germ) oils relate to the output of oil reported as such. Insufficient information is available on olive oil to determine whether production data relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues), or to virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, data may refer to edible oil only, including certain quantities of refined oil extracted from olive residues. Data for "Other European countries" refer to estimated quantities for countries assumed to report only production of virgin oils.

Data on production of animal slaughter fat refer to output from indigenous livestock, including fat from exported live animals.

For methods of estimating and allocation of production to calendar years, see pp. 2-6. Figures in parentheses are FAO estimates. Totals are computed from unrounded data. Estimates for 1954 and 1955 are provisional.

Table II. — Palm oil: Estimated quantities produced, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Costa Rica .....	—	—	—	—	*0.1	0.7	1.2	(1.2)	(1.2)
Honduras .....	—	—	—	*0.4	*0.5	*0.9	*1.4	(1.4)	(1.4)
Nicaragua .....	—	—	—	—	—	*0.4	*0.5	(0.5)	(0.5)
Total .....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3
<i>South America</i>									
Paraguay .....	—	—	*2.1	*0.7	*0.8	*1.8	*2.4	(2.4)	(2.4)
Venezuela .....	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	*0.5	(0.5)	(0.5)
Total .....	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	3	2.9
<i>Asia</i>									
Indonesia .....	176.0	56.5	118.8	126.5	121.1	146.0	160.5	168.6	*170.0
Malaya, Fed. of .....	34.0	46.0	51.4	54.0	49.0	45.8	49.9	54.8	*58.0
Total .....	210	102	170	180	170	192	210	223	228
<i>Africa</i>									
Angola .....	—	(26.0)	(29.0)	(31.0)	(29.0)	(29.0)	(24.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)
Belgian Congo .....	(130.0)	186.0	193.0	211.0	221.4	200.4	209.6	*225.0	(235.0)
French Cameroons .....	(40.0)	(27.0)	(37.0)	(30.0)	29.0	(20.0)	(23.0)	(17.0)	(18.0)
French Equatorial Africa .....	(10.0)	(9.0)	(6.0)	(7.0)	(9.0)	(6.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)
French Togoland .....	(11.0)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(9.0)	(4.0)	(6.0)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)
French West Africa .....	(90.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(90.0)	*80.0	*70.0	(85.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
Gambia .....	—	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Gold Coast .....	—	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)
Liberia .....	—	(40.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	46.0	47.0	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)
Nigeria .....	(270.0)	(310.0)	(360.0)	(390.0)	(340.0)	(360.0)	(390.0)	(440.0)	(420.0)
Portuguese Guinea .....	—	(9.0)	(13.0)	(11.0)	(10.0)	(14.0)	(9.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	—	(5.0)	(4.0)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Sierra Leone .....	—	(35.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(35.0)	(30.0)	(35.0)
Spanish Guinea .....	—	(6.0)	(3.0)	(6.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)
Total .....	620	750	820	880	830	810	850	900	848
WORLD TOTAL .....	830	850	1 000	1 070	1 000	1 010	1 070	1 130	1 130

Table III. — Palm-kernel oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous palm-kernel crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

<i>North and Central America</i>									
Costa Rica .....	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	2.1	3.5	(3.7)	(3.7)
Mexico .....	*1.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.8	*7.4	*5.5
Other .....	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Total .....	1	5	5	5	6	8	10	11	9
<i>South America</i>									
Ecuador .....	—	(0.5)	0.5	0.9	(1.8)	2.5	3.2	(3.2)	(3.2)
Paraguay .....	—	(1.4)	(3.2)	(0.9)	(1.4)	2.8	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Surinam .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	(0.5)
Total .....	—	2	4	2	3	5	6	7	6
<i>Asia</i>									
Indonesia .....	16.3	6.4	13.5	14.2	13.8	17.8	19.5	19.9	(21.0)
Malaya, Fed. of .....	2.6	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.8	(7.0)
Total .....	20	10	18	20	19	23	25	27	28
<i>Africa</i>									
Angola .....	3.0	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.6	6.2	5.3	4.2	(4.6)
Belgian Congo .....	35.0	51.3	45.4	59.1	63.1	50.4	55.0	54.7	(60.0)
French Cameroons .....	17.0	12.3	16.8	13.9	12.5	8.8	10.4	7.7	(7.8)
French Equatorial Africa .....	5.0	4.6	3.1	3.9	4.5	3.3	4.2	4.4	(3.7)
French Togoland .....	6.0	3.7	2.0	5.9	2.6	4.5	5.3	(4.1)	(4.0)
French West Africa .....	37.0	30.0	23.5	41.9	31.6	29.8	35.0	37.4	(34.0)
Gambia .....	—	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	(0.9)
Gold Coast .....	3.0	3.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.9	3.5	*4.1	(4.1)
Liberia .....	4.0	7.3	8.2	9.1	10.4	4.6	5.3	*5.2	(5.1)
Nigeria .....	50.0	152.9	175.7	191.7	162.2	174.9	187.0	217.1	(193.0)
Portuguese Guinea .....	5.0	5.6	8.0	7.7	5.7	8.4	*3.7	(4.6)	(4.6)
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	*1.9	(2.3)
Sierra Leone .....	34.0	31.1	35.8	33.3	35.1	35.7	32.2	31.8	(50.0)
Spanish Guinea .....	—	(2.3)	(2.3)	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	(1.6)
Total .....	310	312	330	380	340	335	335	380	380
WORLD TOTAL .....	330	329	357	405	367	370	396	424	420

N.B. See Table I for general note.

Table IV. — Cottonseed oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous cottonseed crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<i>Europe</i>									
Bulgaria.....	2.1	*2.1	*2.1	*2.1	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	*2.8	(2.8)
Greece.....	4.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	8.1	7.2	8.8	11.2	(6.7)
Hungary.....	—	—	*0.2	*0.3	*0.9	*2.8	*2.8	*3.5	(4.2)
Italy.....	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.1	(2.1)
Romania.....	—	*0.8	*1.2	*1.5	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	*2.8	(2.8)
Spain.....	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.2	4.7	5.6	6.3	(9.8)
Yugoslavia.....	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	(0.6)
<i>Total</i> .....	8	9	10	13	18	21	24	29	39
<i>North and Central America</i>									
El Salvador.....	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.7	(3.7)
Guatemala.....	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	(1.6)
Mexico.....	14.7	23.1	40.2	51.5	56.4	52.0	54.5	75.8	(85.0)
Nicaragua.....	0.2	—	0.1	1.2	1.2	4.0	2.9	4.5	10.2
United States.....	631.3	665.0	810.0	729.0	644.0	780.6	849.4	900.7	828.0
Other.....	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
<i>Total</i> .....	648	690	832	784	704	840	911	987	930
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina.....	20.3	23.7	29.3	41.7	27.6	33.3	33.2	36.7	30.8
Brazil.....	78.0	63.4	78.6	78.0	62.4	94.9	70.0	84.1	(76.0)
Colombia.....	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.4	3.7	*4.5	*6.5	(6.5)
Paraguay.....	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	(2.8)
Peru.....	16.0	12.4	11.7	13.1	13.8	14.8	17.1	17.0	(20.0)
Other.....	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	(1.6)
<i>Total</i> .....	110	104	126	138	111	151	130	149	138
<i>Asia</i>									
Aden.....	—	0.2	0.2	(0.2)	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	(1.0)
Afghanistan.....	*2.3	(1.7)	*0.9	*1.2	*1.7	*2.8	*2.8	*3.0	*4.5
Burma.....	4.5	*1.6	*1.7	*1.9	*3.6	*3.6	*4.6	*4.8	*4.1
China.....	*59.0	*40.0	*39.0	*32.0	*46.0	*60.0	*53.0	*63.0	*56.0
India.....	13.2	*7.4	*5.6	*6.7	*7.7	*8.9	*8.4	*10.6	*12.4
Iran.....	8.0	*4.1	*4.6	*4.9	*4.9	*6.3	*8.4	*11.6	*14.0
Iraq.....	0.5	*0.2	0.1	0.4	1.9	*1.4	*0.8	*0.9	*1.8
Korea, South.....	8.5	2.9	3.9	6.7	4.6	5.8	3.7	2.4	2.4
Pakistan.....	—	*36.3	*32.7	*41.1	*49.3	*53.2	*62.1	*48.4	*53.0
Syria.....	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.9	7.5	13.1	10.5	9.2	15.2
Thailand.....	—	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
Turkey.....	12.1	10.9	13.2	21.5	22.3	35.8	39.3	29.5	30.0
Other.....	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	(1.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	100	110	106	122	152	194	198	187	200
<i>Africa</i>									
Algeria.....	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	(0.5)
Angola.....	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5
Belgian Congo.....	7.6	9.0	9.8	11.5	11.0	10.6	12.5	11.0	*12.0
Egypt.....	95.6	63.3	87.3	86.4	87.6	83.8	104.4	74.6	83.4
French Cameroons.....	—	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	(1.2)	(1.2)
French Equatorial Africa.....	2.0	5.8	5.6	6.2	7.0	5.3	6.7	7.7	8.8
French Togoland.....	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
French West Africa.....	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
Kenya.....	0.6	(0.3)	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	*0.5	*0.7	*0.6
Mozambique.....	1.5	4.9	6.4	4.2	6.5	7.0	*9.3	*7.8	*7.0
Nigeria.....	1.9	*2.0	2.2	2.8	3.4	5.1	3.9	*6.7	*8.1
Nyasaland.....	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	*0.6	*0.6
Sudan.....	11.7	10.3	12.5	13.6	20.3	12.8	18.8	19.9	20.0
Tanganyika.....	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.3	2.1	*4.2
Uganda.....	12.7	11.6	18.9	15.7	16.1	16.1	14.9	18.8	*14.3
Union of South Africa.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	*1.4
Other.....	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	(1.5)
<i>Total</i> .....	140	112	151	148	160	150	182	156	170
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia.....	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b> .....	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 470</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

\*Output in Pakistan included under India.



Table V. — Groundnut oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous groundnut crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<i>Europe</i>									
Greece .....	—	(0.1)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Italy .....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	(0.4)
Spain .....	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	(0.5)
Other .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
Total .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Cuba .....	—	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	(0.2)
Dominican Republic .....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
Mexico .....	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
United States .....	26.4	149.0	144.0	76.0	92.0	47.6	32.4	56.7	9.0
Other .....	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total .....	27	152	147	79	96	52	37	61	14
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina .....	19.0	25.1	20.4	14.5	22.4	37.1	49.0	40.7	28.3
Brazil .....	(8.0)	33.4	32.6	28.4	36.2	34.8	35.2	40.3	40.3
Paraguay .....	(0.2)	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)
Uruguay .....	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	(0.4)
Other .....	—	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Total .....	27	60	54	44	60	73	85	82	70
<i>Asia</i>									
Burma .....	42.2	37.2	35.1	28.0	35.4	43.0	43.0	46.6	37.5
China .....	410.0	398.4	430.0	*360.0	*375.0	*337.5	*322.5	*315.0	*338.0
Taiwan .....	7.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	*3.0
India .....	713.0	727.8	618.9	721.2	731.0	670.3	615.3	762.6	815.9
Indonesia .....	16.0	(15.0)	22.6	21.8	14.8	19.1	17.1	21.9	(27.0)
Japan .....	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Philippines .....	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Thailand .....	—	0.4	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.1
Turkey .....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other .....	0.9	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(1.9)
Total .....	1 190	1 150	1 110	1 140	1 160	1 080	1 010	1 160	1 230
<i>Africa</i>									
Belgian Congo .....	5.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.8	8.1	8.4
Egypt .....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	(1.1)
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of .....	—	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.0)
French Cameroons .....	1.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.3	(3.4)
French Equatorial Africa .....	0.7	(2.9)	(3.2)	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	(4.1)
French West Africa .....	(212.0)	168.3	188.1	191.2	158.3	197.3	189.2	201.4	*163.0
Gambia .....	(17.0)	16.1	14.2	14.1	14.8	11.2	10.1	14.2	(14.6)
Gold Coast .....	—	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.6)	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	(2.0)
Madagascar .....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	(1.0)
Mozambique .....	—	*1.6	*0.6	(0.7)	*0.8	(0.6)	0.4	1.0	(0.9)
Nigeria .....	(126.0)	*158.6	*163.1	*118.1	97.6	*193.5	196.9	*195.8	(173.0)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia .....	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.2	(2.7)	(3.2)	(2.5)
Nyasaland .....	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	(0.5)
Portuguese Guinea .....	—	(0.9)	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.4	(3.2)
Sierra Leone .....	—	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.4
Sudan .....	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.6
Tanganyika .....	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.8	(2.5)
Uganda .....	3.2	6.8	6.3	5.8	6.3	(6.3)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(7.0)
Union of South Africa .....	0.6	17.1	16.2	20.5	24.5	26.0	30.8	44.1	42.5
Other .....	2.3	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	2.1	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.0)
Total .....	370	390	410	380	330	460	470	500	430
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia .....	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
WORLD TOTAL .....	1 620	1 780	1 730	1 640	1 650	1 670	1 600	1 800	1 750

N.B. See Table I for general note.

Table VI. — Soybean oil : Estimated quantities produced from indigenous soybean crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
Europe, Total	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
North America									
Canada	0.5	4.4	7.3	10.4	13.3	15.4	16.5	17.6	19.8
United States	88.0	756.0	947.0	1 026.0	1 231.0	1 230.0	1 335.0	1 289.0	1 606.0
Total	88	760	954	1 036	1 244	1 245	1 352	1 307	1 626
South America									
Argentina	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brazil	—	*1.4	*1.8	*2.8	*5.0	6.2	7.1	9.4	*8.0
Total	—	2	2	3	5	6	7	10	8
Asia									
Cambodia	—	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
China (incl. Manchuria)	740.0	*640.0	*640.0	*430.0	*640.0	*600.0	*660.0	*680.0	*720.0
Taiwan	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	*1.8
Indonesia	19.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	15.5	10.1	12.3	12.2	25.0	26.5	29.2	24.0	21.1
Korea, South	42.3	5.5	5.8	8.6	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.1	6.9
Thailand	—	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Turkey	—	0.1	*0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.3	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)
Total	829	660	670	460	690	630	700	720	760
Africa, Total	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	910	1 425	1 627	1 510	1 940	1 800	2 060	2 050	2 400

Table VII. — Corn (maize) oil : Estimated quantities produced, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Europe									
Italy	4.0	(6.0)	(6.0)	(9.0)	10.7	(10.0)	10.6	3.3	(6.0)
Netherlands	*4.5	(3.0)	*3.6	*3.2	*3.5	*3.5	*3.2	(3.2)	(4.0)
Other	(8.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	9	9	12	14	14	14	7	10
North America									
United States	55.0	92.0	102.0	112.0	105.0	105.1	117.6	115.5	122.0
South America									
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	(2.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Brazil	*0.4	(1.4)	*1.8	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Total	1	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	3
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	75	104	113	126	121	123	134	125	140

Table VIII. — Tung oil : Estimated quantities produced from indigenous tung nut crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

North America									
United States	0.6	7.3	7.7	12.2	5.6	6.7	19.7	15.0	5.0
South America									
Argentina	0.5	7.2	8.8	10.0	13.7	4.8	19.8	16.3	*11.6
Brazil	—	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Paraguay	—	(0.8)	(1.0)	*1.0	*1.8	*1.0	*1.8	*3.5	*2.3
Total	1	10	11	12	17	7	23	21	15
Asia									
China	*135.0	*97.0	*97.0	*110.0	*97.0	*85.0	*70.0	(80.0)	(80.0)
Africa									
Madagascar	—	(0.1)	0.1	*0.3	0.4	0.3	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	—	*0.2	*0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
Nyasaland	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	(0.2)
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WORLD TOTAL	140	114	116	135	121	100	113	116	100

N.B. See Table I for general note.  
 \*All Korea.



Table IX — Edible pig fat : <sup>1</sup> Estimated quantities produced, selected countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<i>Thousand metric tons</i>									
<i>Europe</i>									
Austria .....	*35.0	10.8	14.6	27.6	26.1	30.7	31.6	32.0	(32.0)
Belgium .....	*7.9	3.9	6.6	8.2	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	(8.8)
Denmark .....	12.6	(7.0)	(10.6)	(13.7)	(15.2)	(14.6)	(18.4)	(19.8)	(20.0)
Finland .....	0.8	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)
France .....	(118.0)	*122.0	*134.0	*137.0	*130.0	*148.0	*160.0	*157.0	(155.0)
Germany, Western .....	194.0	69.0	97.0	151.0	182.0	198.0	198.0	203.0	(220.0)
Greece .....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	(1.6)	(2.0)
Ireland, Rep. of .....	4.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	3.5	3.5	(4.0)	(4.0)
Italy .....	(126.3)	(110.0)	117.0	(94.0)	(89.0)	(125.6)	(117.9)	(115.0)	(115.0)
Luxembourg .....	(1.5)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Netherlands .....	53.3	20.7	37.2	52.3	58.2	54.6	48.8	55.7	(60.0)
Norway .....	(1.6)	*1.0	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Portugal .....	(30.0)	28.7	34.6	30.5	32.1	36.3	34.5	34.0	(35.0)
Saar .....	3.8	(0.5)	0.8	1.1	1.4	4.0	3.9	3.5	(3.4)
Spain .....	(127.1)	(49.2)	(73.8)	(77.1)	77.2	(75.0)	(78.0)	77.5	(78.0)
Sweden .....	(6.0)	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.6	(7.0)
Switzerland .....	6.7	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.8	7.5	(8.0)
United Kingdom .....	4.5	0.7	2.9	4.6	3.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	(6.0)
Yugoslavia .....	52.4	(51.0)	(61.0)	(68.0)	(65.6)	51.2	58.4	88.0	(75.0)
Eastern Europe .....	†(350.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(280.0)	(310.0)	(320.0)	(330.0)	(310.0)	(320.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>1 120</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>1 100</i>	<i>1 120</i>	<i>1 150</i>	<i>1 160</i>
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Canada .....	28.7	41.8	44.5	49.7	53.5	84.8	63.2	62.9	(70.0)
Cuba .....	(1.0)	*2.0	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Dominican Republic .....	(2.2)	2.8	3.1	(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(3.0)
El Salvador .....	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	1.8	1.8	1.8	(1.6)
Guatemala .....	(1.8)	(3.6)	(3.1)	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.4	(3.4)	(3.0)
Haiti .....	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	(0.1)
Honduras .....	(2.0)	2.3	2.6	5.3	2.8	3.2	3.3	(3.0)	(3.0)
Jamaica .....	...	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	(1.2)	(1.0)
Mexico .....	(25.0)	26.7	25.7	30.8	27.1	27.5	30.0	30.8	(35.0)
Nicaragua .....	(1.0)	(1.4)	1.6	1.6	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)
United States .....	744.3	1 053.0	1 149.0	1 193.0	1 299.0	1 309.0	1 074.0	1 065.0	1 213.0
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>808</i>	<i>1 136</i>	<i>1 235</i>	<i>1 292</i>	<i>1 397</i>	<i>1 438</i>	<i>1 184</i>	<i>1 175</i>	<i>1 333</i>
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina .....	*9.0	*31.0	(26.0)	*20.0	*16.0	*15.0	*14.0	*11.0	(12.0)
Brazil .....	(120.0)	(128.0)	(119.0)	(127.0)	(145.0)	(146.0)	(142.0)	(140.0)	(135.0)
Chile .....	*2.0	(5.0)	(5.0)	*5.0	*5.0	*5.0	5.0	*7.0	(7.0)
Colombia .....	*10.0	(11.0)	(12.0)	13.4	*13.0	*13.0	15.0	*18.0	*18.0
Ecuador .....	(1.1)	(2.1)	(3.1)	(2.7)	2.3	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Paraguay .....	(0.8)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.0)	2.0	2.2	(2.4)	(2.4)
Peru .....	(13.0)	10.7	(11.9)	(13.4)	(13.9)	(11.3)	(13.0)	*12.7	(14.0)
Uruguay .....	(0.6)	(0.7)	0.6	(0.8)	1.0	1.1	1.1	*1.1	*1.1
Venezuela .....	(4.6)	8.1	5.6	11.4	13.3	14.7	16.5	*18.9	(18.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>170</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>210</i>
<i>Asia</i>									
Burma .....	(3.0)	*3.0	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam .....	(30.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(10.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)
China .....	(725.0)	(600.0)	(635.0)	(680.0)	(680.0)	(680.0)	(680.0)	(680.0)	(680.0)
Cyprus .....	(0.2)	0.3	0.3	0.3	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Japan .....	0.9	(0.5)	(1.1)	1.0	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Korea, South .....	1.0	0.3	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Philippines .....	(5.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(3.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(3.0)	(5.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>770</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>
<i>Africa</i>									
Algeria .....	(1.3)	(2.2)	2.8	2.9	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Angola .....	(0.4)	*0.4	*0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.6	0.6	(0.6)	(0.6)
Union of South Africa .....	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Other .....	(1.0)	(0.7)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia .....	(4.3)	(4.5)	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	(4.0)	(4.5)
New Zealand .....	1.8	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	0.9	0.9	0.8	(0.9)
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b> .....	<b>2 880</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>3 440</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>3 410</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

<sup>1</sup>Lard and unrendered pig fat production in terms of fat content. — <sup>†</sup>Bulgaria, 10 thousand tons; Czechoslovakia, 35; Eastern Germany, 78; Hungary, 102; Poland, 102; Romania, 22.

Table X. — Tallow and greases: Estimated quantities produced, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<i>Europe</i>									
Austria.....	(4.2)	0.7	1.7	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.0	(6.5)
Belgium.....	(7.6)	(5.2)	(6.1)	(6.5)	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.6	(9.0)
Denmark.....	*19.0	10.3	13.6	17.7	19.1	18.6	21.4	(23.0)	(25.0)
Finland.....	(2.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	3.4	3.7	3.6	(4.0)	(4.0)
France.....	*68.0	(65.0)	(70.0)	*73.0	*74.0	*76.0	(81.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)
Germany, Western.....	33.0	12.0	(16.3)	(21.0)	23.0	24.0	31.0	33.0	(33.0)
Greece.....	(3.2)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Ireland, Rep. of.....	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	6.4	5.0	(6.0)	(6.0)
Italy.....	*20.9	(15.1)	(17.4)	*20.0	*19.0	*20.0	21.2	(22.0)	(22.0)
Netherlands.....	9.1	4.4	5.2	10.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6	(13.0)
Norway.....	(2.4)	*2.0	*2.0	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)
Portugal.....	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Spain.....	(17.3)	(13.9)	(18.3)	15.4	15.7	14.5	15.0	(16.5)	(17.0)
Sweden.....	*8.0	5.0	(6.0)	(7.0)	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.7	(7.0)
Switzerland.....	5.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
United Kingdom.....	*60.0	35.6	41.5	45.5	48.9	59.0	67.9	86.4	(87.0)
Yugoslavia.....	(4.8)	(3.6)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(3.6)	(3.8)	(4.1)	(4.0)
Eastern Europe.....	1 (47.0)	(23.0)	(22.0)	(30.0)	(33.0)	(35.0)	(37.0)	(36.0)	(37.0)
Other.....	(0.6)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	(0.6)
<i>Total</i> .....	320	210	240	270	290	310	330	370	370
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Canada.....	*3.0	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.5)	*45.4	*53.6	57.9	(62.0)	(62.0)
Cuba.....	*6.0	*7.0	(6.5)	*6.0	*6.0	*6.0	6.0	(6.0)	(6.0)
El Salvador.....	(0.8)	1.5	1.5	(1.5)	(1.5)	1.0	1.0	1.0	(1.0)
Guatemala.....	(3.0)	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	(3.0)
Mexico.....	32.5	40.2	44.7	65.0	57.3	62.0	(58.0)	*70.0	(60.0)
United States.....	552.0	942.1	1 043.7	1 109.9	1 088.6	1 134.4	1 325.8	1 307.2	1 406.0
Other.....	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	(2.2)	(2.6)	(2.5)	2.2	(2.2)
<i>Total</i> .....	600	1 042	1 147	1 233	1 205	1 263	1 434	1 452	1 541
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina.....	*89.0	*160.0	(165.0)	*171.0	*172.0	*163.0	*160.0	*161.0	(170.0)
Bolivia.....	(2.3)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(4.4)	*4.6	(4.8)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Brazil.....	39.5	(44.4)	(42.4)	(41.7)	(48.8)	(41.0)	(44.1)	(46.3)	(46.0)
Chile.....	(13.5)	(12.3)	(11.3)	(12.4)	(9.0)	(9.9)	(10.0)	(10.5)	(11.0)
Colombia.....	(23.4)	(38.2)	(35.1)	(37.6)	(37.7)	(36.9)	*35.0	(35.0)	(35.0)
Ecuador.....	(0.3)	0.3	0.3	(0.3)	0.3	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Paraguay.....	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)	0.8	1.2	(1.2)	(1.2)
Peru.....	(4.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(6.3)	(6.4)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)
Uruguay.....	(34.0)	(25.0)	(26.6)	(30.0)	33.4	41.1	45.4	(40.0)	(45.0)
Venezuela.....	(2.8)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	210	295	295	310	315	310	310	310	320
<i>Asia</i>									
China.....	*91.0	(64.0)	(64.0)	(64.0)	(64.0)	(64.0)	(66.0)	(66.0)	(64.0)
India.....	(14.8)	(20.5)	(17.8)	(18.2)	(18.5)	(18.9)	(19.2)	(19.5)	(19.5)
Indonesia.....	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.8)	(5.0)	(5.0)
Japan.....	3.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Korea, South.....	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	(0.5)
Pakistan.....	(12.0)	(12.3)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(12.4)
Turkey.....	*15.0	(12.4)	(14.1)	(15.0)	(16.5)	(19.4)	(20.2)	(20.0)	(20.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	140	120	110	120	120	120	120	120	120
<i>Africa</i>									
Egypt.....	(6.0)	*8.0	(9.4)	(10.6)	(11.1)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.0)	(11.0)
French Morocco.....	(2.8)	(2.8)	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	(4.0)	(3.5)
Madagascar.....	(2.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of									
Southern Rhodesia.....	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Union of South Africa.....	*5.0	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.4	12.8	12.0	(12.0)	(10.0)
Other.....	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	20	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia.....	*58.0	60.7	68.6	79.7	65.8	(92.0)	113.9	201.0	(150.0)
New Zealand.....	36.8	40.6	48.0	47.0	49.0	52.6	50.3	50.3	(50.0)
<i>Total</i> .....	100	101	117	127	115	145	164	251	200
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b> .....	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>2 590</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

\*Bulgaria, 3.5 thousand tons; Czechoslovakia, 4.8; Eastern Germany, 10.9; Hungary, 10.0; Poland, 9.0; Romania, 8.4.

Table XI. — Castor oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous castor bean crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<b>Europe</b>									
Bulgaria	0.1	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(1.2)
Italy	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	(0.9)
Yugoslavia	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	(0.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>North and Central America</b>									
Haiti	*0.3	1.4	*1.1	*1.0	*1.4	*2.0	*1.8	*1.4	*1.1
Mexico	0.9	1.7	*1.3	*0.9	*1.1	*1.1	*1.1	*1.5	*1.3
United States	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	4.8	10.0	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina	3.2	*2.9	*3.3	*1.9	*1.1	*0.4	*0.9	*2.0	*1.7
Brazil	57.4	78.2	98.8	86.0	78.7	75.8	67.6	68.8	72.6
Colombia	(3.0)	1.3	(1.7)	*1.7	(1.7)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)
Ecuador	(2.0)	*2.5	*1.6	*2.7	*3.2	*4.2	*3.2	*4.1	(4.3)
Paraguay	(1.0)	(0.3)	*0.4	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	*1.1	(0.6)	(0.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Asia</b>									
China	10.2	(8.6)	(8.6)	(8.6)	(8.6)	(8.6)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(10.7)
India	49.5	51.3	47.0	55.6	44.0	45.3	46.2	46.6	48.7
Indonesia	2.5	0.1	0.5	(0.4)	0.5	0.9	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Iran	2.0	0.9	*3.0	*3.2	*3.2	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)
Korea, South	(1.0)	(0.9)	0.8	(0.7)	0.6	0.5	*0.5	0.5	0.4
Pakistan	—	0.2	0.2	*0.2	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Thailand	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1	5.5	7.4	12.8	(8.6)	(8.6)
Other	(3.0)	0.3	0.3	(0.2)	0.2	0.2	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Angola	1.5	*2.4	1.2	5.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	(2.6)	(2.6)
Cape Verde Islands	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6	(0.9)	(0.9)
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	—	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.9	0.8	0.9	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
French Morocco	0.1	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	*0.4	0.6	0.4	(0.4)
French West Africa	(1.0)	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	*0.3	0.5	0.3	(0.3)
Kenya	—	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.6	2.4	2.0	(2.1)	(2.1)
Madagascar	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	*1.1	*1.3	(1.3)
Mozambique	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	(1.1)	(1.1)
Ruanda Urundi	—	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.3
Tanganyika	—	0.9	*0.8	1.5	3.3	5.3	5.1	(5.1)	(5.1)
Uganda	—	—	0.6	2.3	(2.6)	5.0	6.0	(6.8)	(7.3)
Union of South Africa	—	(0.1)	0.2	*0.2	0.1	1.8	*2.9	4.5	(4.3)
Other	—	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.2)	(0.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>

Table XII. — Olive oil: Estimated production, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<b>Europe</b>									
France	4.0	6.9	1.9	8.9	3.5	10.2	*6.0	*9.0	*8.0
Greece <sup>1</sup>	115.0	145.0	46.7	249.3	42.1	160.0	77.6	175.1	123.0
Italy <sup>2</sup>	211.0	257.1	105.4	189.4	179.8	371.7	198.9	345.9	284.1
Portugal <sup>3</sup>	46.0	93.1	28.9	98.3	40.0	106.0	52.2	121.7	56.7
Spain <sup>4</sup>	367.0	543.0	148.9	387.9	171.5	605.0	305.1	348.1	304.6
Yugoslavia	*5.0	*3.6	*2.3	7.4	4.3	2.9	1.1	1.1	8.6
Other European countries	(75.0)	(112.0)	(39.0)	(85.0)	(47.0)	(141.0)	(63.0)	(102.0)	(66.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1 397</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>851</b>
<b>North America</b>									
United States	2.0	2.8	4.9	1.1	*1.4	3.4	3.6	1.0	(3.0)
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina	—	*1.8	*1.9	*2.8	*1.6	1.7	3.1	*2.0	*4.4
Other	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Asia</b>									
Cyprus	2.0	0.9	1.2	4.0	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.3
Jordan	1.0	(2.0)	(1.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(3.0)	13.6	9.2	14.9
Iran	1.0	(1.0)	*1.4	*1.2	*1.0	*0.8	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Israel	*6.0	—	—	2.0	0.3	0.2	2.4	2.5	4.0
Lebanon	4.0	*9.0	*9.0	*12.0	*3.0	*10.0	*9.0	*10.0	11.5
Syria	8.0	11.1	10.3	14.5	3.6	8.5	7.2	11.1	7.6
Turkey	37.0	52.5	35.5	43.2	51.7	38.8	66.0	*35.0	*60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Algeria	12.0	51.1	11.7	*15.0	16.0	22.8	26.4	23.6	*27.0
French Morocco	10.0	(6.0)	7.5	*13.0	10.0	22.0	12.0	16.0	*25.0
Libya	2.0	*0.9	1.5	9.0	7.7	6.5	1.1	11.0	*4.0
Tunisia <sup>1</sup>	45.0	17.5	48.0	118.0	46.0	49.0	39.0	92.0	55.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>1 070</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

<sup>1</sup>Including oil from olive residues. — <sup>2</sup>Virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. — <sup>3</sup>Palestine.

Table XIII. — Rapeseed oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous rapeseed crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
..... Thousand metric tons .....									
<b>Europe</b>									
Austria	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	(2.8)
Belgium	—	1.1	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Bulgaria	5.7	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Czechoslovakia	2.2	1.4	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)
Denmark	—	—	0.3	0.7	3.2	7.2	6.3	3.4	(4.7)
Finland	—	—	—	0.2	2.3	6.3	7.4	4.2	(4.7)
France	4.1	34.8	44.9	40.0	51.8	70.7	29.8	27.1	31.2
Germany, Eastern	10.4	(10.7)	36.9	31.5	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Germany, Western	12.6	17.0	44.0	25.4	27.2	17.7	10.0	4.8	6.8
Hungary	2.5	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Italy	0.6	6.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.5
Netherlands	1.6	8.4	18.6	14.1	6.7	4.3	3.3	5.2	5.9
Poland	15.1	(22.1)	28.7	36.5	(34.6)	(26.8)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Romania	*7.6	(0.9)	1.3	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Sweden	—	18.4	39.8	60.3	70.5	66.5	28.1	54.5	47.9
Switzerland	—	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
Yugoslavia	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.6	3.7	0.8	*1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>North and Central America</b>									
Canada	—	9.1	2.4	0.1	1.0	2.3	3.7	5.8	8.0
Mexico	0.3	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	*1.3	*1.7	*1.9	(1.9)
United States	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina	*16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Asia</b>									
China	780.0	*970.0	*960.0	(950.0)	*870.0	*920.0	*870.0	*900.0	*1 060.0
Taiwan	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	(6.3)
India <sup>1</sup>	235.0	258.0	235.0	254.0	240.0	297.0	270.0	264.0	308.0
Japan	37.8	8.5	12.3	37.5	56.4	88.8	91.0	69.3	84.7
Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	73.0	79.0	85.0	76.0	89.0	97.0	72.0	87.0	104.0
Turkey	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	(1.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 560</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 750</b>

Table XIV. — Sunflower-seed oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous sunflower-seed crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<b>Europe</b>									
France	(0.6)	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Greece	—	(0.2)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Italy	—	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	(1.0)
Spain	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	(0.3)	(0.2)
Yugoslavia	2.7	28.3	30.4	16.2	22.1	11.9	26.5	29.3	(25.7)
Other	*75.0	(145.0)	(168.0)	(140.0)	(175.0)	(152.0)	(182.0)	(164.0)	(182.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>2 110</b>
<b>North America</b>									
Canada	—	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.4
United States	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina	34.6	217.7	254.5	166.6	238.9	161.9	100.2	80.7	66.2
Chile	—	7.5	10.2	16.2	15.9	15.2	13.1	17.6	15.9
Peru	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)
Uruguay	0.7	8.8	13.5	9.8	27.7	25.6	21.5	19.0	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Asia</b>									
Israel	—	(0.1)	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	(0.3)
Turkey	—	*21.0	21.9	15.5	25.2	23.2	26.7	28.1	(28.1)
Other	—	0.4	(0.4)	0.4	(0.1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	(11.0)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
French Morocco	(1.0)	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	(0.3)
Kenya	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)	*0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	(0.7)
Tanganyika	—	(1.4)	*1.4	*2.3	*2.6	*4.7	*1.4	(2.3)	(2.3)
Union of South Africa	(0.2)	8.7	5.9	7.2	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.0
Other	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Oceania</b>									
Australia	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>370</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

<sup>1</sup>Includes mustard-seed oil. — \*Bulgaria, 29 thousand tons; Czechoslovakia, 1; Hungary, 6; Romania, 39.



Table 15. — Linseed oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous linseed crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
..... Thousand metric tons .....									
<i>Europe</i>									
Austria.....	0.3	(0.5)	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
Belgium.....	4.0	4.6	4.9	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	6.0	6.8
Denmark.....	...	7.1	4.3	4.3	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	(0.2)
Finland.....	...	(1.2)	*1.2	*0.9	*0.6	*0.3	*0.3	(0.3)	(0.3)
France.....	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.4	6.4	6.1
Germany, Western.....	3.7	4.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Greece.....	*0.6	*0.8	*0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Italy.....	1.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.0	(3.1)
Netherlands.....	2.9	4.6	5.4	4.0	6.7	8.9	6.3	7.3	8.4
Spain.....	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	(1.5)	(1.5)
Sweden.....	—	7.6	15.2	14.0	6.6	5.1	2.5	0.9	0.3
United Kingdom.....	0.6	10.9	7.2	4.7	3.7	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.2
Yugoslavia.....	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other.....	*18.7	*23.5	*33.0	*34.0	*38.0	(44.0)	(48.0)	(44.0)	(45.0)
Total.....	36	73	83	77	76	80	76	71	73
<i>North and Central America</i>									
Canada.....	9.8	98.3	142.1	18.6	38.8	81.8	101.2	81.9	87.7
Mexico.....	0.6	15.2	15.8	16.6	18.7	18.4	18.8	18.8	(18.8)
United States.....	64.9	335.0	365.0	372.0	378.0	264.0	228.3	382.7	322.0
Total.....	75	448	523	407	436	364	348	483	428
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina.....	520.8	260.4	125.1	195.3	161.6	90.6	168.9	118.5	119.8
Brazil.....	(2.0)	*5.5	*6.7	*12.2	*7.7	*5.0	*6.7	*6.4	*6.4
Chile.....	(1.0)	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	(1.5)
Uruguay.....	27.2	30.0	35.7	22.8	27.5	43.3	33.2	19.7	19.3
Total.....	550	297	169	231	198	140	211	146	147
<i>Asia</i>									
China (incl. Manchuria).....	16.5	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)
India.....	133.0	134.0	131.6	127.9	112.3	99.1	113.8	116.3	120.6
Iraq.....	2.4	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.5	0.6	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Japan.....	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	(1.0)
Pakistan.....	5.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.3
Turkey.....	2.1	14.0	15.9	8.6	7.6	6.7	7.4	4.6	(7.3)
Other.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	0.8	(0.8)
Total.....	160	165	164	153	136	123	138	137	145
<i>Africa</i>									
Algeria.....	...	3.1	7.6	5.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	*0.3	(0.3)
Egypt.....	0.6	1.1	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	...	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Eritrea.....	—	(0.3)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(0.1)
French Morocco.....	2.4	3.7	9.8	18.5	4.9	10.6	8.4	10.6	9.6
Tunisia.....	—	—	1.6	6.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	(0.2)
Other.....	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	(0.9)
Total.....	10	24	37	49	24	28	26	28	28
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia.....	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	3.1	0.3	2.3
New Zealand.....	—	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	3.5	3.0	6.3	1.5
Total.....	1	1	2	3	5	6	6	1	4
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	830	1 009	977	919	874	762	805	866	829

N.B. See Table I for general note.

Table XVI. — Sesame oil: Estimated quantities produced from indigenous sesame crops, specified countries and world total, 1934-38 and 1948-55

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Thousand metric tons									
<b>Europe</b>									
Bulgaria	0.7	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Greece	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.1	5.3	4.4	4.8
Italy	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	(0.2)
Yugoslavia	—	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.2)
<b>Total</b>	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	6	9
<b>North and Central America</b>									
El Salvador	—	0.5	2.1	*1.5	*1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.7
Mexico	9.9	37.6	32.5	31.2	35.7	38.7	40.6	39.1	41.0
Nicaragua	(1.0)	3.3	4.8	2.9	3.2	*6.5	5.8	4.3	5.6
Other	—	0.2	(0.2)	0.2	*0.4	*0.3	0.5	(0.8)	(0.8)
<b>Total</b>	11	42	41	36	41	47	49	46	48
<b>South America</b>									
Brazil	—	*2.1	*1.7	*1.9	*2.0	*0.6	*1.5	*1.9	(1.9)
Colombia	—	1.4	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	(3.8)
Venezuela	—	0.7	1.8	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.6	2.6	3.4
<b>Total</b>	—	4	6	8	7	5	6	8	9
<b>Asia</b>									
Burma	18.9	16.6	15.6	10.6	15.4	18.4	20.6	16.5	13.7
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	1.2	(0.4)	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	(1.1)	1.1	(1.2)
Ceylon	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.7
China (incl. Manchuria)	300.0	300.0	380.0	*320.0	* (320.0)	*300.0	*290.0	*250.0	(250.0)
Taiwan	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
India	150.0	114.1	108.9	140.1	142.4	144.6	150.7	179.5	192.3
Indonesia	0.8	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Japan	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8
Korea, South	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Pakistan	16.0	11.0	9.4	8.1	11.4	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.8
Thailand	0.4	1.1	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.7
Turkey	4.2	6.0	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.4	7.4	(7.4)
<b>Total</b>	540	53	5.5	490	513	500	490	480	440
<b>Africa</b>									
Angola	0.3	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)
Belgian Congo	(2.0)	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	(2.3)
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of									
Eritrea	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	(1.5)
Ethiopia	(11.0)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
French Cameroons	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	(0.8)	(0.8)
French Equatorial Africa	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)
French West Africa	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	(1.3)
Mozambique	—	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	(0.8)
Nigeria	5.0	3.0	*6.8	*5.3	4.2	*4.5	*5.3	*5.3	(5.3)
Somalia	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	(0.8)
Sudan	10.0	11.6	46.5	26.0	55.4	12.6	20.8	(19.7)	(21.4)
Tanganyika	*3.0	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	(2.6)
Uganda	*11.0	(13.2)	11.5	12.2	12.4	9.8	10.9	11.3	(11.3)
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	46	48	85	64	92	47	58	60	60
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>610</b>

Table XVII. — Fish oil: <sup>1</sup> Estimated quantities produced, specified countries and world total, prewar <sup>2</sup> and 1948-55

<b>Europe</b>									
Denmark	—	1.4	2.4	2.5	5.9	6.6	10.2	—	—
Germany, Western	*9.1	—	2.8	8.0	17.8	18.2	20.8	—	—
Iceland	22.6	24.0	7.6	7.4	21.2	3.5	6.8	*6.6	(4.0)
Netherlands	—	1.5	1.1	2.5	4.3	4.8	5.0	—	—
Norway	42.5	60.9	41.1	67.2	103.4	93.8	70.1	(100.0)	—
Portugal	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—
Sweden	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	0.5	1.9	2.9	2.4	7.1	7.2	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	2.2	—	—
<b>Total</b>	77	91	59	93	138	139	123	—	—
<b>North America</b>									
Canada	19.4	16.7	17.4	21.3	21.9	12.2	16.2	—	—
Mexico	—	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—
United States	100.5	57.0	58.9	75.3	62.4	55.6	70.6	73.0	77.0
<b>Total</b>	120	74	77	97	84	68	87	90	90
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina	—	9.5	9.9	8.0	8.0	8.3	(9.0)	(10.0)	—
Chile	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	—	10	10	8	8	9	9	10	—
<b>Asia</b>									
China: Taiwan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	—	—
Japan	76.8	5.6	14.6	20.0	16.0	19.9	19.5	24.3	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—	10.6	9.0	10.0	—	—
<b>Total</b>	77	6	15	20	27	30	30	—	—
<b>Africa</b>									
Angola	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.6	3.3	2.4	7.0	—	—
French Morocco	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	—	—
Union of South Africa	—	2.5	5.3	10.3	15.3	19.1	20.8	22.6	—
<b>Total</b>	1	5	8	15	20	23	31	—	—
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>

N.B. See Table I for general note.

<sup>1</sup>Excluding fish-liver oil. For a more detailed classification of these oils see FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics 1952-53, Part. 1. — <sup>2</sup>Prewar: 1938, except United States and Japan, 1934-38. — <sup>3</sup>All Germany.



## GRAIN

### United States Farm Program Proposals

In a message to the United States Congress, on 9 January, President Eisenhower presented new agricultural proposals aimed at providing remedies for the critical farm problems now confronting the country. The message gives as the three principal causes of the present difficulties: (a) production and market distortions, a result of wartime production incentives too long continued; (b) current record livestock production and near-record harvests added to the previously accumulated carry-overs; (c) rising costs and high capital requirements. Of the many difficulties, the large surpluses overshadow all others. Experience has amply proved that neither the home nor foreign markets can, under present conditions, readily absorb the present tremendous stocks. New action is therefore needed to stop production of surplus products. The message outlines a broad program aimed in particular at remedying the present over-supply, securing a better balance of production and needs, and strengthening the position of the family farmer. Legislation embodying the proposals will be submitted to Congress forthwith. A summary of the proposals that bear in particular on grain is given in the following paragraphs.

#### THE SOIL BANK PROGRAM

The main feature of the proposed program is the withdrawal from production of a substantial acreage of farm land to a so-called Soil Bank. The first part of this Soil Bank Program, called the Acreage Reserve Program, is designed to reduce the crops in greatest over-supply, i.e., wheat, cotton, maize, and rice. Farmers will be asked to make voluntary acreage reductions in these crops, in addition to those under existing acreage restriction programs, in return for which they will receive cashable certificates to the value of part of the normal crop yields. Such reductions are expected to continue for three or four years, during which time it is hoped that the large carry-overs of these crops will decline to normal levels. Farmers participating in the program will undertake not to put the acreage so reserved to other cropping or grazing use.

The certificates for reserved acreage would be made available at harvesting time. They would be negotiable for conversion into cash or would be redeemable by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) in cash or in kind at specified rates.

Thus, for example, a farmer with an allotment of 100 acres of wheat may undertake to plant only 80 acres and put the remaining 20 acres in the Acreage Reserve. The farmer would agree not to graze or harvest any crop from the 20 acres

put into the Reserve. In return he would receive a cashable certificate equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he would normally have harvested from the 20 acres. The value would be set at a level sufficiently high to assure the success of the program.

In the case of wheat and cotton, the President looked for a voluntary reduction amounting to one fifth of the acreage permitted by allotments, or about 12 million acres in the case of wheat. Provision could be made for land already seeded to wheat to be included in the reserve provided the wheat were plowed under as green manure, or incorporated with the soil by other accepted practices; this would enable farmers to enter the program and thereby start at once to reduce the surplus.

Stored commodities now in government ownership could be used to supply market needs up to an amount proportionate to the yield of the land placed in the Acreage Reserve. Thereby, stocks could be worked down without depressing current market prices. The Message claims that the proposed scheme would be less costly to the government than the present system, which involves considerable expense on account of shrinkage, storage, and other items. (Storage costs alone are at present about one million dollars a day.) At the same time as maintaining farm income, the certificates would act as an insurance since they would be cashable even in a period of crop failure.

The second part of the Soil Bank Program envisages a Conservation Reserve Program, whereby lands at present used for growing crops could be turned over to forage, trees, and water storage. Any farmer would be eligible to participate in the program, regardless of the crop he produced or the area where his farm was located. The President hoped that some 25 million acres could be brought into this Conservation Reserve and, to encourage the transfer, the government should "pay a fair share of the costs of establishing the conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum that will vary by region." He recommended that payment be made annually for a period of years related to the time needed to establish the new use of the land. It is proposed that in both reserve programs, the farmer's entitlement to acreage allotments will not be affected.

Farmers would have to agree that the area put into the Conservation Reserve would be in addition to any land put into the Acreage Reserve, if any, and would represent a reduction in the cultivated crop land. They would agree to carry out sound soil and water conservation on the reserved area, and to refrain from returning them to crop produc-

tion or grazing for a specified period. An investment of some 350 million dollars during 1956 is envisaged and a total of about 1,000 million dollars in the next three years. These amounts would be in addition to the 250 million dollars provided for the Agricultural Conservation Program in the 1956/57 fiscal year.

#### SURPLUS DISPOSALS

Because the problem of the disposal of existing surplus stocks continues to be serious the President announced that an Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator, who would report directly to the Secretary of Agriculture, would be appointed. His duties would relate to all activities of the Department of Agriculture associated with the utilization of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks and of the current abundant production.

Other opportunities would be sought to barter the surplus of perishable agricultural products for increased quantities of non-perishable strategic materials. Additional legislation might be necessary to facilitate this because of present restrictions on sale of CCC stocks in domestic markets: they may now be sold only at 105 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. He therefore recommended legislation to permit domestic sales, under proper safeguards, at support level prices plus carrying charges. Abroad, surpluses can at present be disposed of to friendly nations only; since opportunities might develop to sell to countries excluded by legislation, he recommended the repeal of section 304 of Public Law 480.

#### COMMODITY PROGRAMS

##### Maize

The President observed that in recent years many farmers had not chosen to observe maize acreage allotments. Considerably less than half the 1955 crop was grown within acreage allotment limitations and thus eligible for price support. It was apparent that price supports alone, even at levels closely approaching the legal maximum, were an insufficient inducement for participation in a maize acreage allotment program. If the acreage reserve program could be applied to maize production it would: (a) reduce the carry-over stocks which were currently depressing the market; (b) make possible higher level of price support than would otherwise prevail for the 1956 crop; and (c) reduce the incentive to farmers to produce excessive supplies of pigs and fed cattle.

##### Europe

The rice situation in Europe has shown recently two contrasting features: a marked recovery in purchases by European importers, and an accumulation of stocks in the principal rice-growing countries, i.e., Italy and Spain.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For other developments, see the FAO Commodity Report, *Rice*, No. 6, Rome, December 1955.

An alternative course suggested in the Message would be to eliminate maize acreage allotments and put price supports for maize on a discretionary basis comparable with the other feed grains. Thus, all maize producers would be eligible for price supports at a level substantially above the market price which prevailed during the 1955 harvest.

##### Wheat

Both parts of the Soil Bank Program should help to reduce the production of wheat, but other measures are necessary both for current adjustments and for long-term balance between production and consumption. At the same time, the Message proposes a relaxation of certain controls. First, legislation is already before Congress which would exempt from marketing quotas wheat used on the farm for feed, food, or seed. Secondly, it is recommended that limited quantities of less desirable milling wheat held by CCC should be offered for sale as feed at prices reflecting the feeding value of the wheat, precautions being taken as to the effects on prices of other feed grain. Thirdly, it is recommended that the non-commercial wheat area, in which acreage and marketing controls are not imposed, should be extended beyond the 12 states now included. The fourth proposal recommended the extension for one year of the legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls since this type of wheat is still in short supply.

##### Rice

There are two alternative courses which Congress might follow: (a) inclusion of rice in the Acreage Reserve Program, which would require continuation of production controls and marketing quotas; or (b) elimination of existing production and marketing controls and the introduction of price supports on a discretionary level, permitting rice producers to improve their competitive market position.

Other commodities for which recommendations are included in the program are cotton, groundnuts, sugar, livestock, and milk; the Message also includes: proposals concerning the placing of a limit on price-support loans which might be accorded to any single farming unit; measures for helping low-income farmers; expanded research programs; and the exemption from federal taxes of gasoline used on farms.

#### RICE

The recovery in purchases is mainly due to the resumption of rice purchases by Eastern Europe, mostly on barter terms, and the revival of the use of rice as feed and for industrial purposes in Western and Northern Europe. Both these factors will probably lead to a further expansion in purchases during 1956. The scope for expansion is considerable since in prewar years Europe imported about 1.5 million tons gross per year, of

Table 1. — Imports of Rice in Nine Eastern European Countries, <sup>1</sup> 1934-38

Country	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average 1934-1938
Thousand metric tons, milled equivalent <sup>2</sup>						
Germany, Eastern <sup>3</sup>	96.0	62.8	54.6	74.0	92.4	76.0
Czechoslovakia	67.9	66.9	51.6	60.8	48.0	59.0
Poland	44.2	47.4	54.7	47.7	48.3	48.5
Romania	14.2	32.7	26.7	21.7	21.2	23.4
Hungary	18.3	17.7	14.4	21.4	16.5	17.7
Albania	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Estonia	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Latvia	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Lithuania	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
TOTAL	245	232	207	231	232	229
Deviation from average	+16	+3	-22	+2	+3	—
Deviation from average in percentage	+7	+1	-6	+1	+1	—

<sup>1</sup>Countries are arranged in order of importance of imports. — <sup>2</sup>Conversion partly based on estimates. — <sup>3</sup>Estimate assuming per caput consumption to be the same in Eastern as in Western Germany. Eastern Germany's share in the population of 1934-38 is assumed as 43.25 percent. Brown rice has been converted into fully milled at 88 percent. — <sup>4</sup>Data for the last quarter of 1938 exclude areas then ceded.

which about 500,000 tons were used in France as feed and for industrial purposes. In postwar years imports were drastically reduced, falling to about one fourth of the prewar figure, owing to high prices and the effects of international allocation. In 1952 and 1953 Europe was, on balance, an exporter of rice.

It is not clear what percentage of the rice purchased by Eastern Europe will be brought into this region and to what extent it will supplement and diversify the diet of the Eastern European population. The first purchases made by the U.S.S.R. have been shipped from Burma to North Viet-Nam through Haiphong. The main seller to Eastern Europe has been Burma, though some barter deals also were concluded with Egypt and negotiations are believed to be in progress with Iran. Eastern European purchases from Burma in 1956 are estimated to amount to over 300,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons were negotiated by the U.S.S.R., 50,000 each by Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany, and 30,000 each by Hungary and Poland. The total appears to be slightly in excess

of the prewar average, though comparison is difficult since no figures are available so far for prewar imports by the U.S.S.R. The prewar imports of nine Eastern European countries are shown in Table 1. It will be seen that these imports were maintained at a steady rate, the annual average for 1934-38 being about 230,000 tons.

The amount of rice bought as feed or for industrial purposes is determined by the relationship of the prices of rice and of other agricultural products. Rice is bought for such purposes only if it is cheap enough to compete with coarse grain, such as maize and barley, and to a lesser extent with the products of certain tubers, like cassava. During 1955, cheap rice has been supplied mainly by Burma, out of stocks of former crops, and by Thailand as broken rice and flour, whereas Cambodia and Viet-Nam, the main prewar suppliers to Europe, so far have not resumed, to any appreciable extent, shipments of this type of rice. There is a great scope for further expansion of European imports of rice for such purposes, but its continued availability is not certain. It is possible that consumers in Asia will become more exacting as to the maximum percentage of broken rice they are willing to accept when buying rice for human consumption, and this would naturally force more broken rice on to the market. By-products, too, play an important part as rice bran competes with the by-products of wheat milling.

The special nature of these increased purchases explains why the surplus producing countries of Southern Europe, principally Italy and Spain, have not been direct beneficiaries. The Eastern European purchases have been made on special barter terms involving the supply of manufactured equipment to Burma. The rice bought by Western and Northern Europe for feed and industrial purposes has been of a cheap type of which only small quantities are normally available in Italy and Spain. These two countries, therefore, have concentrated their attention on finding outlets in the Far East, and have reduced their prices in order to effect special sales to Indonesia and Japan.

A more detailed study of the potential use of rice in a selected European country will appear in the March issue of this *Bulletin*.

## TOBACCO

### Stocks

As a result of the high 1955 production, tobacco stocks in the United States on 1 October 1955 reached a higher level than ever before on that date. Total stocks of all leaf-types exceeded those of a year earlier by 11 percent and were 20 percent above the 1952 level. Quantities placed under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation represented 24 percent of all commercial stocks, against 15 percent on 1 October 1954. In percentage of estimated annual requirements (domestic manufactures and exports), total stocks on 1 October 1955 were 216 percent, against 183 percent on 1 October 1952. At the current rate of

disposals, the stocks would cover 26 months' requirements, against 22 months on 1 October 1952.

From the data shown in Table 2, it will be seen that stocks of flue-cured and Burley tobacco, the two principal types of cigarette tobacco, increased more than those of other types. Government stocks of these cigarette tobaccos showed a very sharp increase as a result of extensive operations under the price support program.

The increase in output of flue-cured leaf, from 596,000 tons in 1954 to 682,000 tons in 1955, in spite of a 5 percent reduction in the harvested area, was due to favorable growing conditions, but Burley tobacco production decreased by 25

percent compared with 1954, a decrease proportionate with the reduction in plantings.

In spite of larger exports and domestic consumption in 1955/56, stocks of flue-cured tobacco are expected to reach, by the end of the season, a level of 1,035,000 tons, farm weight, 100,000 tons more than at the beginning of the season. Stocks of Burley tobacco may show a slight decrease.

The area quota for flue-cured tobacco in 1956 has been reduced by 12 percent compared with the 1955 quota, but it is likely that a further reduction will be proposed to help reduce the heavy surplus. However, a reduction of the previously approved quota is only possible by an Act of Congress, with the approval of two-thirds of the growers. According to announcements by the United States Department of Agriculture, the quota for Burley plantings in 1956 must be 15 percent below the 1955 quota, which already was 25 percent below the one for 1954. The farm law prescribes that price supports are conditional to production adjustments which brings supplies down to 2.8 years' normal requirements. On 1 October 1955 supplies exceeded this level as they equalled 3.6 years' requirements. Canadian stocks also increased during the 1954/55 season as the greater exports and domestic utilization did not fully absorb the large 1954 output. By the end of the current season, however, stocks are expected to be at their normal level in relation to requirements. In 1955, the marketing organization of flue-cured tobacco growers in the province of Ontario reduced plantings to 70 percent of the base acreage, as against 100 percent in 1954. This, together with unfavorable weather conditions in the summer of 1955, resulted in a substantial decrease in output: 62,000 tons against 84,000 tons the previous year.

Exports in 1955/56 are expected to decrease slightly, but domestic requirements are steadily expanding.

Stocks of oriental tobacco from previous harvests are insignificant, in spite of the steady increase in output.

In Cuba, the Tobacco Stabilization Fund has announced a production quota for 1956 of 37,000 tons, 20 percent below the actual 1955 production which, however, greatly exceeded the quota for that year. To finance purchases of surplus tobacco in the current season, the Stabilization Fund received a loan from private bankers of 7 million dollars to supplement its regular income of 4 million dollars per year from cigarette taxes. The Fund has recently been criticized by the trade which favors a more strict production control and a more flexible minimum price system; this would prevent the production of low-grade leaf which is now sold to the Fund at the minimum price and consequently involves a serious loss in resale.

Among importing countries, the United Kingdom, during the last year, improved its stock position, especially of flue-cured tobacco from the United States and Canada. The United Kingdom imports of all flue-cured leaf in January-October 1955 were 24 percent above imports in the same period of 1954, whereas imports of other types were slightly lower. Supplies from Commonwealth countries accounted for 48 percent of the total, as against 50 percent in the 10 months of 1954. Though statistics on stocks in other importing countries are not available, it may be assumed that stocks expanded during 1955, as the rate of imports into the major importing countries increased faster than the steadily expanding requirements.

Table 2 - Stocks of Leaf Tobacco in the United States as of 1 October, 1952-55<sup>1</sup>

Type	Stocks placed under government loans				1955 as percentage of 1952	All commercial stocks				1955 as percentage of 1952
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1952	1953	1954	1955	
	..... Thousand metric tons .....				Percent	..... Thousand metric tons .....				Percent
Flue-cured.....	91.6	111.9	124.7	242.7	254.9	931.5	1 076.2	1 028.4	1 155.8	124.1
Burley.....	8	89.6	103.4	195.5	350.4	481.1	527.7	543.5	611.4	127.1
Fire-cured.....	22.7	24.2	21.8	21.7	95.6	66.6	66.3	60.8	62.2	93.4
Dark air-cured.....	13.8	17.5	16.6	16.7	121.0	33.8	35.9	34.4	36.7	108.6
Maryland.....	3.6	3.5	6.3	5.1	141.0	32.9	32.9	34.8	38.2	116.1
Cigar leaf.....	8.6	5.3	4.9	5.5	63.9	164.2	154.6	145.4	151.3	92.1
TOTAL.....	196.1	252.0	277.7	487.2	248.4	1 710.1	1 833.6	1 847.3	2 055.6	120.2
Government stocks as percentage of total stocks.....	11.5	13.7	15.0	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total stocks as percentage of annual requirements.....	—	—	—	—	—	143.3	202.2	207.2	216.3	—

<sup>1</sup>Domestic tobacco.



# Statistical Tables

## SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Index numbers of agricultural production

Tableau 1. - Nombres-indices de la production agricole

Country Pays	Food Produits alimentaires				All commodities Tous produits			
	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 <sup>1</sup>	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54 <sup>1</sup>	1954/55 <sup>1</sup>
Prewar - Avant-guerre = 100								
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria.....	92	100	110	104	92 (93)	101 (102)	110 (113)	104 (106)
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	118	124	128	131	118 (128)	123 (134)	127 (141)	131 (144)
Denmark.....	122	129	134	133	122 (128)	129 (135)	134 (139)	133 (136)
Finland.....	123	128	132	131	123	128	132	131
France.....	101	108	116	173	102 (104)	108 (111)	117 (120)	123 (127)
Germany, Western.....	110	113	119	120	110 (111)	113 (113)	119 (119)	120 (120)
Greece.....	117	111	138	133	116 (114)	107 (103)	134 (132)	132 (130)
Ireland, Rep. of.....	98	103	111	114	98 (97)	103 (103)	111 (109)	113 (110)
Italy.....	119	119	133	125	118 (119)	118 (119)	132 (134)	124 (125)
Netherlands.....	127	130	132	136	128 (136)	132 (138)	133 (137)	138 (143)
Norway.....	110	113	115	120	110 (119)	113 (124)	115 (126)	120 (131)
Portugal.....	127	110	135	125	128 (129)	111 (112)	136 (139)	126 (127)
Spain.....	104	101	97	100	105	104	100	103
Sweden.....	110	114	113	113	110 (111)	114 (115)	114 (115)	114 (115)
Switzerland.....	110	118	117	171	110 (115)	118 (123)	117 (122)	121 (127)
United Kingdom.....	123	127	135	139	122 (146)	127 (151)	134 (155)	137 (158)
Yugoslavia.....	106	72	109	89	105	72	109	91
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>								
Canada.....	147	179	166	120	149	180	167	122
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	136	148	148	151	134	144	145	146
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>								
Argentina <sup>3</sup> .....	108	92	122	116	105	90	117	111
Brazil <sup>3</sup> .....	123	125	130	134	122	127	129	134
Chile <sup>3</sup> .....	124	128	136	136	124	128	135	133
Colombia <sup>3</sup> .....	173	170	168	166	173	171	171	170
Cuba.....	175	143	143	138	174	145	145	141
Mexico.....	150	153	159	173	164	166	171	192
Peru <sup>3</sup> .....	142	143	150	151	135	138	144	149
Uruguay <sup>3</sup> .....	125	125	131	138	131	133	137	143
<b>FAR EAST</b>								
Burma.....	85	88	86	87	86	90	88	88
Ceylon.....	138	135	146	156	144	139	148	155
China (Taiwan).....	107	117	120	124	110	119	121	126
India.....	105	110	120	119	103	107	118	117
Indonesia.....	93	99	107	113	107	111	115	122
Japan.....	109	120	107	118	102	112	100	110
Korea, South.....	91	95	100	110	89	94	107	109
Malaya, Federation of.....	98	105	103	108	131	130	127	131
Pakistan.....	113	112	116	118	108	109	106	108
Philippines.....	139	142	146	147	130	132	136	137
Thailand.....	150	142	163	135	164	154	175	152
<b>AFRICA and NEAR EAST</b>								
Algeria.....	94	104	113	122	94	104	114	121
Egypt.....	117	22	136	147	110	119	120	130
French Morocco.....	37	131	150	156	37	133	150	156
Madagascar <sup>3</sup> .....	115	125	128	128	114	124	138	127
Tunisia.....	10	125	139	126	89	122	136	124
Turkey.....	150	168	185	151	154 (157)	171 (171)	187 (186)	156 (152)
Union of South Africa <sup>3</sup> .....	146	140	157	173	136	132	147	161
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia.....	99	116	120	116	101	119	121	119
New Zealand <sup>3</sup> .....	113	119	121	117	117	123	125	122

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. — <sup>2</sup>Index numbers refer to calendar years 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Chiffres préliminaires. — <sup>2</sup>Les nombres-indices se rapportent aux années civiles 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954.  
Pour la Note en français, voir au bas de la page 35.

NOTE: The Food index relates to the production of crops and livestock products for human consumption. Crops and milk used as feed in livestock production are deducted to avoid double counting. The All Commodities index includes, in addition to the items in the Food index, fibers, tobacco, industrial oilseeds, and rubber. These index numbers were constructed by applying uniform price weights based upon prices during the 1934-38 prewar period. The index number base period is 1934-38 for most countries. Exceptions are: Western Germany and Greece, 1935-38; Spain, 1931-35; South Korea, an average of 1930, 1934, and 1936; India and Pakistan, 1936-38; Australia, 1933-39; and Canada, Madagascar, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United States, and the Latin-American countries, 1935-39.

These indices may differ from those produced in the countries themselves because of differences in weights and methods of calculation. Figures in parentheses refer to net agricultural production. These indices make additional allowances for the following items: the portion of crops utilized as seed, the portion of crops lost in production and classified as waste, and additional products both from domestic production and imports used for animal feed. Included in the latter are offal from the milling of domestically-produced grain, oilcakes from domestic seed production, imported offal, oilcakes, and other feed concentrates, and offal from imported grain.

Table 2. - Area and production: New and revised data received during January 1956

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou révisées reçues en janvier 1956

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.
<b>WHEAT</b>				<b>POTATOES</b>				<b>TOBACCO</b>			
France.....	1956	4 700		Austria.....	1955		3 125	United States.....	1955		1 023.3
Italy.....	1955	4 852	9 505	Belgium.....	1955		2 184	<b>COTTON (lint)</b>			
United Kingdom.....	1955	789	2 642	Denmark.....	1955		1 446	India <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	116 221	
Argentina <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	*3 935	*5 550	Germany, Western.....	1955	392	3 396	<b>JUTE</b>			
Pakistan <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	4 314	3 223	Italy.....	1955	152	4 076	Pakistan <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	11 561	121 015
Turkey.....	1955		7 100	Netherlands.....	1955	210		<b>MEAT<sup>1,2</sup></b>			
Australia <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	4 080	5 133	Japan.....	1955			Denmark.....	1955		215
<b>RYE</b>				<b>SWEET POTATOES and YAMS</b>				Beef and veal.....			515
France.....	1956	391		Argentina <sup>1</sup> .....	1954	25	284	Mutton and lamb.....			731
Netherlands.....	1955		465	Madagascar.....	1953	112	375	<b>Total</b> .....			
Argentina <sup>1</sup> .....	1955		*724	<b>CASSAVA</b>				France <sup>1,4</sup> .....	1955		1 410
Turkey.....	1955		657	Philippines <sup>1</sup> .....	1953	56	272	Beef and veal.....			920
<b>RICE</b>				Madagascar.....	1952	205	857	Mutton and lamb.....			115
Brazil.....	1954		*3 266	<b>CHICK-PEAS</b>				<b>Total</b> .....			2 445
Burma <sup>1</sup> .....	1954	4 047	5 588	Italy.....	1955	98	54	Italy <sup>1,4</sup> .....	1954		413
Philippines <sup>1</sup> .....	1954	2 656	3 203	<b>WINE</b>				Beef and veal.....			163
Thailand <sup>1</sup> .....	1955	*2 870	*3 247	Germany, Western.....	1955		221	Pork.....			46
Madagascar.....	1954	703	1 010	Portugal <sup>2</sup> .....	1955		982	Mutton and lamb.....			662
<b>SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR<sup>1</sup></b>				<b>CITRUS FRUIT</b>				<b>Total</b> .....			
Cuba <sup>1</sup> .....	1954		4 530	United States.....	1955			United Kingdom			
Mexico.....	1954		*4 530	Oranges and tangerines.....	1955		5 277	Beef and veal.....	1955		677
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup> .....	1955		*964	Grapefruit.....	1955		1 644	Pork.....			678
United States.....	1952		1 072	<b>FIGS</b>				Mutton and lamb.....			167
Argentina <sup>1,2,7</sup> .....	1953		1 092	Italy, Total, fresh.....	1955		274	<b>Total</b> .....			1 522
Brazil <sup>1,2,7</sup> .....	1954		1 058	dried.....	1955		30	Argentina <sup>1,5</sup>			
Peru <sup>1,2,7</sup> .....	1955		1 066	<b>OLIVES</b>				Beef and veal.....	1934-38		1 630
India <sup>1,2</sup> .....	1954		*645	Portugal.....	1955		500	Pork.....			136
Philippines.....	1952		*675	<b>LINSEED</b>				Mutton and lamb.....			186
Union of South Africa <sup>10</sup>	1954		1 530	Argentina <sup>1</sup> .....	1955		*271	<b>Total</b> .....			1 952
Hawaii <sup>1</sup> .....	1954		1 814	<b>CACAO</b>				Beef and veal.....	1940-52		1 980
	1953		1 302	Nigeria.....	1954		*90.4	Pork.....			153
	1955		1 244		1955		*106.7	Mutton and lamb.....			194
	1955		1 096					<b>Total</b> .....			2 324
	1954		751					Beef and veal.....	1953		1 781
	1955		*840					Pork.....			160
	1954		1 034					Mutton and lamb.....			192
	1955		1 016					<b>Total</b> .....			2 133
								Beef and veal.....	1954		1 824

NOTE: 1955 and 1956 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision, or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1955 et 1956 représentent généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

<sup>1</sup>Crop year beginning in year stated. — <sup>2</sup>Crop year ending in year stated. — <sup>3</sup>First estimate. — <sup>4</sup>Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated, unless otherwise specified. — <sup>5</sup>Restricted crop. — <sup>6</sup>Tel quel. — <sup>7</sup>Crop year beginning June. — <sup>8</sup>Calendar year beginning the following January. — <sup>9</sup>White sugar, raw basis; direct from cane, refined from gur and from khandari. — <sup>10</sup>Crop year beginning May. — <sup>11</sup>Second estimate; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 5,698 thousand hectares. — <sup>12</sup>Third estimate; area excludes 32 thousand hectares destroyed by floods. — <sup>13</sup>Excluding production from imported live animals, unless otherwise specified, but including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — <sup>14</sup>Including meat from imported live animals. — <sup>15</sup>Series revised to include total indigenous production and meat equivalent of exported live animals.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Germany, Eastern.** Statistische Praxis of December 1955 gives the index numbers on average yield per hectare for 1955, based on 1954 = 100, for agricultural production in Eastern Germany as follows: total grain 113 (total production increased to 107%); winter wheat 121; winter barley 136; oats 115; and winter rapeseed 125.

**China.** The State Statistical Bureau, reporting on the fulfillment of the annual plan of 1954, gives the following data for the 1954 and estimated 1955 food crop production in China (mainland):

Year	All crops	Rice (paddy)	Wheat	Soybeans
	Million metric tons			
1954	169.5	70.5	23.2	9.2
1955	177.9	78.5	...	...

#### INFORMATIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

**Allemagne orientale.** La publication Statistische Praxis de décembre 1955 donne les nombres-index suivants du rendement moyen par hectare pour 1955 (1954 = 100) de la production agricole en Allemagne orientale: toutes céréales 113 (la production totale a atteint 107%); blé d'hiver 121; orge d'hiver 136; avoine 115; graines de colza d'hiver 125.

**Chine.** Le Bureau de statistique du gouvernement, faisant rapport sur le plan annuel pour 1954, donne les chiffres suivants pour la production agricole alimentaire de 1954 et les estimations pour 1955 pour la Chine continentale:

Table 3. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955<sup>1</sup>Tableau 3. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955<sup>1</sup>

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria	128	149	150	156	210	320	312	346
Belgium	82	93	76	82	244	294	247	280
Czechoslovakia	593	622	609	611	1 060	1 180	1 045	1 205
Denmark	495	622	609	611	1 709	2 180	2 045	2 205
Finland	129	169	164	177	201	314	262	254
France	954	1 203	1 231	1 317	1 534	2 239	2 525	2 665
Germany, Western	584	788	733	779	1 397	2 072	1 920	2 079
Greece	208	215	209	208	211	258	231	224
Hungary	458	76	66	85	674	229	179	268
Ireland, Rep. of	64	76	66	85	163	229	179	268
Italy	251	250	248	244	258	313	278	292
Netherlands	60	103	63	70	202	279	207	264
Norway	48	81	93	101	109	207	224	205
Poland	850	158	160	160	1 038	105	104	69
Portugal	145	158	160	160	96	105	104	69
Spain	1 557	1 604	1 604	1 548	1 909	1 476	2 205	1 729
Sweden	107	189	166	213	232	468	360	423
Switzerland	22	25	21	23	55	63	62	58
United Kingdom	818	901	835	929	2 060	2 561	2 280	2 983
Yugoslavia	321	360	331	338	323	458	253	391
Total	9 070	10 330	10 120	10 440	15 340	18 480	18 020	19 380
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
Canada	2 870	3 606	3 179	4 011	4 282	5 706	3 821	5 482
Mexico	222	237	240	240	160	165	162	150
United States	4 096	3 475	5 335	5 765	5 819	5 281	8 067	8 512
Total	7 190	7 320	8 750	10 020	10 260	11 150	12 050	14 140
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina	540	653	786	...	656	894	1 112	990
Bolivia	156	...	62	...	40	...	44	...
Brazil	15	28	33	...	15	27	29	...
Chile	52	47	51	61	73	56	89	...
Colombia	42	...	40	...	50	...	48	...
Ecuador	89	103	107	...	57	83	93	...
Peru	181	191	194	200	208	226	226	237
Uruguay	27	42	49	45	23	40	41	...
Total	1 000	1 170	1 320	...	1 120	1 430	1 680	1 550
<b>ASIA</b>								
China (22 provinces)	6 250	...	...	...	6 950	...	...	...
India	3 128	3 246	3 529	3 237	2 384	2 928	2 951	2 831
Iran	757	800	800	...	767	820	820	880
Iraq	934	1 096	1 122	1 194	722	1 111	1 239	768
Japan	982	915	1 012	992	2 020	2 091	2 583	2 408
Korea, South	624	736	731	...	594	761	632	...
Pakistan	223	230	248	230	150	111	158	143
Syria	369	439	543	...	321	472	635	...
Turkey	1 972	2 437	2 500	2 600	2 270	3 640	2 400	3 000
Total	15 720	16 700	17 500	17 150	16 580	19 350	19 200	18 700
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	1 166	1 289	1 412	1 337	808	723	920	710
Egypt	64	49	51	57	123	103	116	127
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	...	...	...	...	600	600	600	600
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	600	600	600	600
French Morocco	1 856	2 003	1 996	1 900	1 362	1 806	1 737	1 250
Tunisia	589	577	882	...	218	180	170	...
Union of South Africa	45	...	...	...	39	50	60	...
Total	5 050	5 450	5 900	5 600	3 370	3 790	3 940	3 250
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia	455	730	676	728	532	936	646	828
New Zealand	21	28	17	...	49	76	45	...
Total	480	760	690	750	580	1 010	690	880
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>								
	38 500	41 700	44 300	45 300	47 200	55 200	55 400	57 900

<sup>1</sup>1955, preliminary figures. — <sup>2</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>3</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>5</sup>Area sown. — <sup>6</sup>On farms and estates.

<sup>1</sup>1955, chiffres préliminaires. — <sup>2</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>5</sup>Superficie enssemencée. — <sup>6</sup>Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Oats : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955<sup>1</sup>Tableau 4. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955<sup>1</sup>

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria .....	203	200	191	189	275	360	334	364
Belgium .....	173	161	152	149	483	462	452	*425
Bulgaria .....	...	...	...	...	*98	...	...	481
Czechoslovakia .....	*620	...	...	...	*966	...	...	...
Denmark .....	291	244	247	266	922	823	799	870
Finland .....	435	479	487	467	718	904	774	624
France .....	2 355	2 270	2 154	2 079	3 393	3 663	3 574	3 580
Germany, Western .....	1 121	1 055	943	969	2 500	2 554	2 473	2 478
Greece .....	146	149	143	146	119	167	149	156
Hungary .....	*206	...	...	...	*265	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of .....	276	231	216	222	617	576	483	610
Italy .....	469	457	452	436	495	602	546	528
Luxembourg .....	21	21	19	...	36	41	34	...
Netherlands .....	142	156	142	171	419	484	465	582
Norway .....	77	72	70	68	170	179	161	98
Poland .....	*1 750	...	...	...	*2 287	...	...	...
Portugal .....	294	296	298	300	124	132	126	71
Spain .....	623	602	608	609	519	434	526	503
Sweden .....	497	487	474	510	809	945	861	634
Switzerland .....	27	26	22	23	68	78	66	62
United Kingdom .....	1 249	1 149	1 047	1 042	2 852	2 866	2 479	2 749
Yugoslavia .....	354	339	341	321	286	352	233	278
Total .....	12 580	12 250	11 880	11 880	20 070	20 660	19 410	19 700
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
Canada .....	4 623	3 978	4 112	4 524	6 328	6 276	4 731	6 228
Mexico .....	71	*86	87	*75	47	50	61	*45
United States .....	15 718	15 870	17 114	16 565	19 441	17 555	21 730	22 872
Total .....	20 410	19 930	21 310	21 160	25 820	23 880	26 520	29 140
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina .....	634	729	695	...	743	991	890	*810
Brazil .....	15	17	17	...	9	12	12	...
Chile .....	95	89	88	102	83	97	108	*108
Uruguay .....	70	67	44	*46	44	60	33	...
Total .....	820	910	850	...	880	1 170	1 060	1 000
<b>ASIA</b>								
China : 22 provinces .....	*950	...	...	...	*770	...	...	...
Manchuria .....	...	...	...	...	*200	...	...	...
Japan .....	82	87	88	92	120	146	163	169
Korea .....	...	...	...	...	*46	...	...	...
Korea, South .....	7	...	...	...	(4)	...	...	...
Syria .....	8	6	6	...	6	5	5	...
Turkey .....	307	320	348	370	326	416	325	357
Total .....	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 800	1 470	1 600	1 500	1 600
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Algeria .....	174	181	146	139	136	115	110	*86
French Morocco .....	55	80	47	...	51	69	44	...
Tunisia .....	28	23	19	...	15	12	6	...
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup> .....	*150	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Total .....	430	480	410	...	300	310	270	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia .....	842	865	1 040	1 093	560	598	590	726
New Zealand .....	21	8	14	*14	47	17	27	...
Total .....	860	870	1 050	1 100	610	620	620	760
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.).</b>	<b>36 800</b>	<b>36 100</b>	<b>37 200</b>	<b>37 200</b>	<b>49 200</b>	<b>48 200</b>	<b>49 400</b>	<b>52 400</b>

<sup>1</sup>1955, preliminary figures. — <sup>2</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>3</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>5</sup>1948. — <sup>6</sup>On farms and estates.

<sup>1</sup>1955, chiffres préliminaires. — <sup>2</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>5</sup>1948. — <sup>6</sup>Dans les fermes et grands domaines.



Table 5. - Maize: Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955<sup>1</sup>Tableau 5. - Maïs: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955<sup>1</sup>

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria.....	58	58	58	56	120	151	149	152
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	*114	...	...	...	*239	...	...	...
With other crops.....	*31	...	...	...	*55	...	*395	396
France.....	324	375	411	*440	447	803	955	*910
Greece.....	243	269	261	231	225	309	258	288
Hungary.....	*1 329	...	...	...	*2 862	...	...	...
Italy.....	1 253	1 272	1 274	1 078	2 306	3 213	2 954	...
Portugal.....	491	475	486	489	393	350	386	342
Spain.....	356	365	369	346	520	707	751	610
Yugoslavia <sup>4</sup> .....	2 293	2 407	2 460	2 519	3 078	3 840	3 004	...
Total.....	11 000	11 500	11 700	11 500	14 600	16 600	14 600	...
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
Canada.....	120	146	169	205	384	530	567	800
Cuba.....	*293	*167	*175	...	223	251	*175	...
Dominican Republic.....	*67	65	...	...	84	82	92	...
El Salvador.....	*93	185	177	...	*213	181	175	...
Guatemala.....	*411	483	520	...	*425	413	368	...
Honduras.....	*170	304	281	...	*174	191	176	...
Mexico.....	4 107	4 863	*4 000	*4 000	3 090	3 720	*4 000	*3 200
Nicaragua.....	102	136	*112	...	100	139	*82	...
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	33 510	32 620	32 524	32 356	81 690	81 092	76 463	80 898
Total.....	39 300	39 300	38 700	38 200	86 600	86 900	82 400	86 300
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina.....	1 696	2 414	1 863	...	2 509	4 450	2 546	...
Brazil.....	4 786	5 528	*4 698	...	5 916	6 789	*6 096	...
Chile.....	50	52	53	54	68	97	102	...
Colombia.....	731	...	833	...	753	800	943	...
Peru.....	257	226	*230	*235	418	319	*300	...
Uruguay.....	233	263	276	...	156	212	184	...
Venezuela.....	310	277	259	...	355	335	330	...
Total.....	8 400	9 900	8 500	...	10 540	13 400	10 900	...
<b>ASIA</b>								
China : 22 provinces.....	*4 945	...	...	...	*6 695	...	...	...
Manchuria.....	*3 175	...	...	...	*4 120	...	...	...
India.....	3 349	3 788	3 774	3 273	2 165	3 011	2 991	...
Indonesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java and Madura.....	*1 625	1 499	1 998	...	*1 099	1 303	2 084	...
Other islands.....	*395	470	502	...	*437	512	584	...
Japan <sup>6</sup> .....	40	47	46	...	57	66	56	...
Pakistan.....	393	432	432	...	384	444	447	...
Philippines.....	969	1 120	1 394	1 400	696	781	770	*784
Turkey.....	599	621	720	700	747	760	914	864
Total.....	16 500	16 800	17 800	...	17 200	18 400	19 400	...
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Egypt.....	660	847	800	...	1 378	1 853	1 753	...
French Morocco.....	512	508	*497	*480	296	296	*256	*264
French West Africa.....	577	693	...	...	342	354	...	...
Kenya <sup>7</sup> .....	55	67	70	...	93	100	*130	...
Madagascar.....	84	83	69	...	70	73	56	...
Tanganyika.....	*233	...	...	...	*175	...	...	131
Union of South Africa.....	2 811	*3 557	*3 440	...	2 453	3 554	3 318	...
Total.....	8 700	10 200	10 000	...	8 200	10 200	9 900	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia.....	72	72	69	66	126	129	131	91
Total.....	75	80	70	...	140	140	140	100
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)</b>								
	84 000	87 800	86 800	...	137 300	145 600	137 300	...

<sup>1</sup>1955, preliminary. — <sup>2</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>3</sup>1948. — <sup>4</sup>Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. — <sup>5</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>6</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>7</sup>Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — <sup>8</sup>Excluding maize harvested green. — <sup>9</sup>On farms and estates. — <sup>10</sup>Area sown.

<sup>11</sup>1955, chiffres préliminaires. — <sup>12</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>13</sup>1948. — <sup>14</sup>La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. — <sup>15</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>16</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>17</sup>Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — <sup>18</sup>Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — <sup>19</sup>Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — <sup>20</sup>Superficie ensemencée.

Table 6. - Dry beans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955<sup>1</sup>Tableau 6. - Haricots secs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955<sup>1</sup>

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria .....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
France <sup>2</sup> .....	101	95	131	126	76	91	99	105
Grown alone .....	45	46			7	18		
With other crops .....	8				9			
Germany .....	<sup>2</sup> ( <sup>4</sup> )				<sup>2</sup> ( <sup>4</sup> )			
Eastern .....		2	2	2	5	3	3	3
Western .....	( <sup>4</sup> )							
Greece .....	25	26	30	31	18	24	32	29
Grown alone .....	18	21	19	18	11	19	17	16
With other crops .....								
Hungary .....	18				160			
Grown alone .....	168							
With other crops .....								
Italy .....	474	443	442	429	136	165	163	144
Netherlands .....	5	4	6	5	11	8	9	11
Portugal .....	359	351	355	358	51	40	39	43
Romania .....	<sup>2</sup> 340				<sup>2</sup> 206			
Spain .....	106	105	101	98	73	85	96	92
Yugoslavia .....	30	22	25		21	22	24	
Grown alone .....	838	899	973		95	127	149	
With other crops .....								
Total .....	2 830	2 850	2 920	2 880	780	860	890	870
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
Canada .....	31	28	29	33	40	33	28	35
Costa Rica .....								
Grown alone .....	129	39			110	16		
With other crops .....	15	4			12	1		
Cuba .....	160	150			132	134		
Dominican Republic .....	22				22	26	25	
El Salvador .....	133	25	22		127	20	17	
Haiti .....	126	125			117	17		
Honduras .....	30	49	51		19	19	20	
Mexico .....	915	981	1 100		228	300	400	
Nicaragua .....	26	39			18	31		
United States .....	658	573	639	651	845	827	857	866
Total .....	1 840	1 830	2 010		1 260	1 320	1 440	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina .....	30	25	22		29	19	22	
Brazil .....	1 844	2 199			1 256	1 544		
Chile .....	76	75	78	78	71	79	76	
Colombia .....	95	85			46	50		
Peru .....	37	24	23		30	22	21	
Total .....	2 080	2 410			1 430	1 710		
<b>ASIA</b>								
Burma .....	132	140			83	115		
Cambodia .....	51	50	65		19	20	20	
China (22 provinces) <sup>1</sup> .....	1 764	1 700			1 129	1 050		
Cyprus .....	1	2	2		1	2	2	
India .....	1 884	3 422	4 971	5 042	1 857	730	1 197	1 189
Japan .....	117	186	211		120	157	155	
Korea, South .....	136	32	32		17	16	16	
Lebanon .....	3	3	3		5	5		
Philippines .....	58	66	68		36	39	40	
Syria .....	2	2	2		1	2		
Turkey .....	93	91	95		94	110	105	
Total .....	6 140	5 700	7 290	7 320	2 360	2 250	2 700	2 690
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Angola .....	162	160			155	145		
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of .....								
Ethiopia .....					75	75	75	75
French Morocco .....	11	8	7		5	2	3	
Madagascar .....	44	49	36		23	32	19	
Ruanda-Urundi .....	308	336	314		197	234	264	
Sudan .....	148				123			
Union of South Africa <sup>3</sup> .....	77				35	36	30	
Total .....	760	780	730		410	440	460	
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b> .....	13 780	13 600	15 300		6 200	6 600	7 200	

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

<sup>1</sup>Includes *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureus* and *P. mungo*. 1955, preliminary figures. — <sup>2</sup>Includes catch crop which is small. — <sup>3</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>5</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>6</sup>1948. — <sup>7</sup>Excludes black beans. — <sup>8</sup>Area refers to farms and estates only; production is total.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureus* et *P. mungo*. 1955, chiffres préliminaires. — <sup>2</sup>Y compris la culture dérobée qui est de peu d'importance. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>5</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>6</sup>1948. — <sup>7</sup>Non compris les haricots noirs. — <sup>8</sup>Pour la superficie, cultures dans les fermes et grands domaines seulement; pour la production, toutes cultures.

Table 7. - Sugar beets and beet sugar : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 7. - Betteraves à sucre et sucre de betterave : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production							
					Sugar beets - Betteraves à sucre				Beet sugar (raw) Sucre de betterave (brut)			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Austria.....	31	37	43	45	715	1 058	1 345	1 389	106	178	215	*190
Belgium.....	59	59	57	57	2 135	2 389	2 132	*2 390	328	408	*340	*368
Bulgaria <sup>1</sup> .....	*33	*33	*33	*35	*396	*450	*363	...	*61	*70	*55	*72
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup> .....	*204	*220	*220	*220	*4 253	*5 450	*5 000	...	*698	*825	*700	*740
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	66	61	55	55	2 193	2 487	1 694	*1 932	*320	*391	*237	...
Finland.....	9	10	15	16	197	299	358	212	*21	36	37	*23
France <sup>1</sup> .....	*314	*343	*378	*341	8 344	10 000	10 950	*9 800	1 106	1 637	1 686	*1 520
Saar.....	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	402	*424	*469	*472	*10 334	*14 267	*14 484	...	*1 513	*2 214	*1 863	*1 950
Eastern <sup>1</sup> .....	(*210)	(*200)	(*215)	(*210)	(*4 514)	(*5 370)	(*5 195)	...	(*673)	(*806)	(*550)	(*650)
Western <sup>1</sup> .....	(192)	(224)	(254)	(262)	(5 820)	(8 897)	(9 289)	(*9 300)	(840)	(1 408)	(1 313)	(*1 300)
Hungary <sup>1</sup> .....	*111	*120	*122	*124	*1 709	*2 850	*2 300	...	*253	*410	*330	*370
Ireland, Rep. of <sup>1</sup> .....	26	26	30	22	591	822	681	...	95	130	101	*92
Italy <sup>1,2</sup> .....	168	210	224	239	4 590	6 109	6 420	*8 950	611	779	884	*1 150
Netherlands.....	62	68	79	67	2 598	2 971	3 062	*3 000	364	440	414	*415
Poland <sup>1</sup> .....	*274	*362	*375	*375	*5 452	*6 881	*6 563	1 500	*863	*1 201	*1 036	*1 000
Romania.....	*76	*92	*95	*110	*859	*1 350	*1 275	...	*118	*180	*165	*245
Spain <sup>1,3</sup> .....	112	118	91	95	2 176	2 480	1 827	*2 200	296	319	264	*300
Sweden.....	52	51	59	52	1 777	1 997	1 848	1 468	281	335	288	...
Switzerland.....	6	6	6	6	207	213	219	200	28	34	34	28
United Kingdom.....	168	176	176	*166	4 525	5 359	4 593	4 542	626	786	632	*644
Yugoslavia.....	89	84	79	*67	1 179	1 514	1 249	*1 252	134	191	146	*154
Total.....	2 260	2 500	2 600	2 570	54 300	69 000	66 500	69 400	7 830	10 610	9 440	9 800
<b>U.S.S.R.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>*1 160</b>	<b>*1 280</b>	<b>*1 400</b>	<b>*1 560</b>	<b>*17 500</b>	<b>*27 600</b>	<b>24 500</b>	...	<b>*2 480</b>	<b>*3 815</b>	<b>*2 860</b>	<b>*3 350</b>
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>												
Canada.....	35	33	37	33	835	817	910	846	125	120	121	*104
United States.....	296	302	354	301	9 762	10 962	12 783	11 316	1 452	1 647	1 853	1 623
Total.....	332	340	390	330	10 600	11 780	13 700	12 160	1 580	1 770	1 975	1 730
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>												
Uruguay.....	3	8	10	...	51	151	...	...	*6	*19	*30	*32
<b>ASIA</b>												
Afghanistan.....	...	...	...	...	*31	...	...	...	*3	*5	*6	*6
China : Manchuria.....	...	...	...	...	*478	*484	*958	...	*43	*78	*149	*180
Iran <sup>1</sup> .....	*34	*44	*38	*45	*349	*531	*455	*550	*58	*78	*69	*83
Japan.....	13	14	14	*17	166	266	299	...	21	43	44	*48
Turkey.....	50	53	70	*98	963	1 170	1 165	*1 497	164	193	195	*268
Total.....	120	160	180	250	1 800	2 500	3 000	3 700	290	400	470	600
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>4 800</b>	<b>84 250</b>	<b>111 100</b>	<b>108 000</b>	...	<b>12 200</b>	<b>16 600</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>15 600</b>
<b>Excl. U.S.S.R.</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>66 750</b>	<b>83 500</b>	<b>83 500</b>	<b>85 600</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>12 800</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>12 200</b>

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, data refer to crop year (generally September-August) beginning in the year shown.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les données se rapportent à la campagne agricole (généralement septembre-août) commençant l'année indiquée.

<sup>1</sup>Beet production figures are for beets processed in sugar factories.  
<sup>2</sup>Including sugar production from Danish beets processed in Sweden.  
<sup>3</sup>Excluding about 30 thousand metric tons of sugar produced from beets grown outside Germany. — <sup>4</sup>Crop year July-June. — <sup>5</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>6</sup>1952. — <sup>7</sup>Year beginning 22 March.

<sup>1</sup>Les chiffres de production de betteraves représentent les quantités de betteraves traitées dans les raffineries. — <sup>2</sup>Y compris le sucre fabriqué à partir de betteraves danoises traitées en Suède. — <sup>3</sup>Non compris environ 30 mille tonnes de sucre fabriquées à partir de betteraves produites hors d'Allemagne. — <sup>4</sup>Campagne agricole juillet-juin. — <sup>5</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>6</sup>1952. — <sup>7</sup>Année commençant le 22 mars.

Tableau 1. — Nombres-indices de la production agricole (fin)

NOTE : L'indice des produits alimentaires comprend les produits des cultures et de l'élevage destinés à la consommation humaine. On a déduit les produits des cultures et le lait donné au bétail afin d'éviter un double comptage. L'indice pour tous produits comprend, outre les articles ayant servi à établir l'indice des produits alimentaires, les fibres, le tabac, les graines oléagineuses pour usages industriels et le caoutchouc. Ces nombres-indices ont été calculés par application de coefficients uniformes de pondération, basés sur les prix de 1934-38. La période de référence est 1934-38 pour la plupart des pays, avec les exceptions suivantes : Allemagne occidentale et Grèce, 1935-38 ; Espagne, 1931-35 ; Corée du Sud, moyenne des années 1930, 1934 et 1936 ; Inde et Pakistan, 1936-38 ; Australie, 1936-39 ; et Canada, Madagascar, Nouvelle-Zélande, Union Sud-Africaine, Etats-Unis et pays d'Amérique latine, 1935-39.

Il est possible que ces nombres ne concordent pas avec ceux qu'établissent les pays eux-mêmes, par suite de différences dans les coefficients de pondération et les méthodes de calcul utilisés.

Les chiffres entre parenthèses ont trait à la production agricole nette, c'est-à-dire qu'on a de plus tenu compte des articles suivants : produits des cultures utilisés comme semence ; produits des cultures perdus au cours de la production et classés comme tels ; autres produits indigènes ou importés utilisés pour l'alimentation du bétail. Cette dernière rubrique comprend les issues des céréales de production nationale, les tourteaux d'oléagineux de production nationale, les issues, tourteaux et autres aliments concentrés du bétail importés, enfin les issues des céréales importées.

Table 8. - Cheese : Production,  
1948-52, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954Tableau 8. - Fromage : Production,  
1948-52, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Type of production Genre de production	1948-52	1951	1952	1953	1954
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....						
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Austria.....	ad Total	16	18	19	22	23
Belgium.....	a Total	8	10	8	8	8
.....	d Total	5	6	6	7	7
Denmark.....	a Total	69	77	86	87	81
Finland.....	a Total	14	16	20	22	23
France.....	a Total	242	260	278	296	331
.....	bc Total	22	22	2	3	3
Saar.....	a Total	184	223	231	240	244
Germany, Western.....	ad Total	2	2	2	2	3
Greece.....	a Total	37	41	39	55	60
.....	bc Total	3	2	3	2	2
Ireland, Rep. of.....	a Factory	263	287	286	292	312
Italy.....	abc Total	129	143	146	159	164
Netherlands.....	ad Total	22	27	29	26	28
Norway.....	a Total	3	3	2	1	2
Spain.....	a Total	115	15	15	24	20
.....	b Total	20	20	19	19	11
.....	c Total	7	4	10	11	55
Sweden.....	a Total	57	54	60	54	54
Switzerland.....	a Total	51	49	54	57	54
.....	d Total	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom.....	a Total	45	45	60	91	85
<b>NORTH and CENT. AMERICA</b>						
Canada.....	a Total	44	43	33	38	42
.....	d Total	4	5	5	5	6
United States.....	a Total	528	527	531	610	27
.....	d Total <sup>a</sup>	146	164	171	185	197
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina.....	a Total	95	85	106	109	109
Brazil <sup>a</sup> .....	d Factory	22	22	28	31	34
.....	a Total	11	1	1	1	1
Peru.....	abc Total	9	8	8	9	6
Uruguay.....	ad Total	16	6	7	6	6
Venezuela.....	a Total	25	...	...	16	16
<b>ASIA</b>						
Cyprus.....	bc Total	2	1	2	2	1
Iran.....	a Total	15	15	...	...	...
Iraq.....	a Total	4	4	...	...	...
.....	bc Total	10	...	...	...	...
Syria.....	a Total	12	3	13	18	13
.....	bc Total	8	10	...	...	...
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Union of South Africa.....	ad Total	9	10	10	11	12
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Australia <sup>a</sup> .....	a Total	44	45	41	47	50
New Zealand <sup>a</sup> .....	a Total	101	110	97	109	105

a : Cheese from whole and partly-skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.

b : Cheese from sheep's milk.

c : Cheese from goat's milk.

d : Cheese from skim milk.

<sup>1</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>2</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>3</sup>Average of 2 years.  
 — <sup>4</sup>Including cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. — <sup>5</sup>Government-inspected only. — <sup>6</sup>Twelve-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

a : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de vache ou de bufflonne, entier et partiellement écrémé.

b : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de brebis.

c : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de chèvre.

d : Fromage fabriqué avec lait écrémé.

<sup>1</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>2</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>4</sup>Y compris certains fromages maigres non raffinés. — <sup>5</sup>Fromage soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — <sup>6</sup>Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.



Table 9. - Horses, mules, and asses

Tableau 9. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine

Country Pays	Kind Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
			1947/48 - 1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
..... Thousand head - Milliers de têtes .....							
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria .....	Horses	XII	282	276	267	259	245
	Mules	XII	2	2	2	2	1
Belgium .....	Asses	V	260	239	227	220	206
	Horses	V	2	2	2	...	...
Denmark .....	Mules	VII	499	422	399	358	308
Finland .....	Asses	VI	389	369	339	326	...
France .....	Horses	1 - X	2 403	2 380	2 333	2 277	2 215
	Mules	1 - X	89	90	88	86	85
	Asses	1 - X	105	102	100	102	95
Germany .....	Horses	XII	*2 274	*2 208	2 118	2 000	*1 869
	Mules	XII	6	*5	*4	*4	...
	Asses	XII	(694)	(745)	(750)	(727)	(695)
Eastern .....	Horses	XII	2 (1)	...	...	...	...
Western .....	Mules	XII	(1 570)	(1 455)	(1 360)	(1 271)	(1 172)
	Asses	XII	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)	...
Greece .....	Horses	XII	259	292	305	315	317
	Mules	XII	162	185	193	200	203
	Asses	XII	409	466	475	492	501
Ireland, Rep. of .....	Horses	1 - VI	305	342	329	313	...
	Mules	1 - VI	5	3	4	...	...
Italy .....	Asses	1 - VI	110	98	106	...	...
	Horses	I	778	734	706	669	...
	Mules	I	393	398	401	402	...
	Asses	I	762	760	735	724	...
Netherlands .....	Horses	V	267	244	249	241	220
Norway .....	Horses	20 - VI	191	175	168	159	150
Poland .....	Horses	...	*2 578	...	2 720	...	...
Spain .....	Horses	1 - IV	*686	...	*650	*600	...
	Mules	1 - IV	*1 178	...	*1 156	*1 200	...
	Asses	1 - IV	*830	...	*799	*800	...
Sweden .....	Horses	1 - VI	440	384	361	335	312
Switzerland .....	Horses	20 - IV	135	131	128	125	120
	Mules	20 - IV	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom .....	Horses	VI	552	414	370	*330	*310
Yugoslavia .....	Horses	I	1 064	1 103	1 126	1 193	1 239
	Mules	I	32	31	31	...	...
	Asses	I	156	163	166	...	...
Total .....	Horses		17 000	16 600	16 300	15 900	15 500
	Mules		2 000	2 100	2 200	2 100	2 100
	Asses		2 900	2 900	3 000	2 900	2 900
<b>U.S.S.R.</b>							
	Horses	...	*14 200	14 700	15 300	*16 200	...
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>							
Canada? .....	Horses	1 - VI	1 580	1 183	1 099	996	901
Cuba .....	Horses	...	*410	412	...	...	...
	Mules	...	*32	31	...	...	...
	Asses	...	*4	4	...	...	...
Dominican Republic .....	Horses	VI	137	129	125	...	...
	Mules	VI	45	46	46	...	...
	Asses	VI	80	79	75	...	...
El Salvador .....	Horses	X	*130	...	*90	...	98
	Mules	X	*40	...	*34	...	39
	Asses	X	*4	...	*3	...	4
Guatemala .....	Horses	IV - V	*165	...	266	189	...
	Mules	IV - V	*58	...	62	59	...
	Asses	IV - V	*9	...	8	8	...
Honduras .....	Horses	VIII	*178	*188	...	...	...
	Mules	VIII	75	*177	*90	*93	...
	Asses	VIII	23	*128	*23	*23	...
Mexico .....	Horses	XII	*2 704	...	*3 000	...	...
	Mules	XII	*1 172	...	*1 000	...	...
	Asses	XII	*2 570	...	*2 800	...	...
United States? .....	Horses	1 - I	5 417	4 330	3 798	3 401	3 106
	Mules	1 - I	2 205	1 913	1 753	1 599	1 445
Total .....	Horses		11 500	10 000	9 700	9 100	...
	Mules		3 800	3 400	3 200	3 000	...
	Asses		3 100	3 100	3 200	3 200	...
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina .....	Horses	...	*27 265	...	...	...	...
Bolivia .....	Horses	...	*300	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	*82	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	*464	...	...	...	...
Brazil .....	Horses	31 - XII	*6 942	6 994	7 111	7 059	...
	Mules	31 - XII	*3 072	3 181	3 215	3 133	...
	Asses	31 - XII	*1 541	1 593	1 611	1 612	...
Colombia .....	Horses	XII	*1 208	...	...	*1 159	...
	Mules	XII	*525	...	...	*410	...
	Asses	XII	*329	...	...	*282	...
Paraguay .....	Horses	XII	*375	361	354	...	...
	Mules	...	*19	6	7	...	...
	Asses	...	*15	17	17	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

## PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 9. - Horses, mules, and asses (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine (fin)

Country — Pays	Kind Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
			1947/48- 1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> (concluded)							
Peru .....	Horses	XII	496	529	533	523	*538
	Mules	XII	153	178	181	174	*179
	Asses	XII	407	404	407	392	*404
Uruguay.....	Horses	V	<sup>1</sup> 667	...	...	...	...
Venezuela .....	Horses	XI	<sup>1</sup> 335	...	...	...	...
	Mules	XI	<sup>1</sup> 62	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XI	<sup>1</sup> 387	...	...	...	...
Total .....	Horses		18 200	18 200	18 200	18 100	...
	Mules		4 300	4 400	4 400	4 200	...
	Asses		3 400	3 400	3 400	3 300	...
<b>ASIA</b>							
China : 22 provinces .....	Horses	IV	<sup>2</sup> 023	...	...	...	...
	Mules	IV	<sup>1</sup> 905	...	...	...	...
	Asses	IV	<sup>2</sup> 561	...	...	...	...
India.....	Horses	...	<sup>1</sup> 437	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	<sup>1</sup> 51	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	<sup>1</sup> 167	...	...	...	...
Indonesia.....	Horses	IX	560	<sup>1</sup> 549	593	*621	...
Iran .....	Horses	...	*358	*360	*365	*370	...
	Mules	...	*127	*130	*115	*139	...
	Asses	...	*222	*1 200	*1 035	*1 254	...
Japan <sup>2</sup> .....	Horses	II	1 093	1 112	1 090	1 022	...
Pakistan .....	Horses	...	<sup>1</sup> 478	494	...	...	...
	Mules	...	<sup>1</sup> 41	41	...	...	...
	Asses	...	<sup>1</sup> 928	959	...	...	...
Philippines.....	Horses	1 - I	206	214	219	226	233
Syria .....	Horses	31 - XII	109	100	101	98	103
	Mules	31 - XII	57	70	74	78	84
	Asses	31 - XII	251	244	250	260	271
Turkey .....	Horses	31 - XII	1 136	1 173	1 216	1 201	1 214
	Mules	31 - XII	104	110	117	117	117
	Asses	31 - XII	1 696	1 713	1 726	1 748	1 710
Total .....	Horses		10 800	11 800	11 900	11 900	...
	Mules		3 900	4 600	4 600	4 700	...
	Asses		16 600	16 700	16 600	16 800	...
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Algeria .....	Horses	XI	209	215	216	216	203
	Mules	XI	231	234	238	239	230
	Asses	XI	302	338	363	341	365
Basutoland .....	Horses	II	<sup>1</sup> 01	...	93	...	102
	Asses	II	<sup>1</sup> 54	...	54	...	49
Egypt.....	Horses	...	<sup>1</sup> 439	39	...	40	42
	Mules	...	<sup>1</sup> 410	10	...	10	10
	Asses	...	<sup>1</sup> 816	816	...	880	927
French Equatorial Africa <sup>18</sup> .....	Horses	I	64	68	...	<sup>1</sup> 64	<sup>1</sup> 65
	Asses	I	102	105	...	<sup>1</sup> 112	<sup>1</sup> 113
French Morocco <sup>18</sup> .....	Horses	1 - III	178	202	205	...	...
	Mules	1 - III	150	163	169	...	...
	Asses	1 - III	682	805	846	...	...
French West Africa .....	Horses	...	206	227	250	...	...
	Asses	...	670	700	700	...	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons .....	Horses	...	<sup>1</sup> 92	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	<sup>1</sup> 863	...	...	...	...
South West Africa .....	Horses	...	46	35	35	36	...
	Asses	...	78	52	50	40	...
Sudan .....	Horses	...	20	20	...	...	20
	Asses	...	500	500	...	...	500
Tanganyika .....	Asses	...	115	114	126	117	...
Tunisia.....	Horses	...	73	80	78	78	...
	Mules	...	47	53	49	50	...
	Asses	...	137	168	164	160	...
Union of South Africa .....	Horses	31 - VIII	<sup>1</sup> 680	...	...	...	...
	Mules	31 - VIII	<sup>1</sup> 97	...	...	...	...
	Asses	31 - VIII	<sup>1</sup> 677	...	...	...	...
Total .....	Horses		2 900	3 000	3 000	3 000	...
	Mules		1 600	1 600	1 600	1 600	...
	Asses		8 800	8 900	9 000	9 100	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia .....	Horses	31 - III	1 055	937	895	850	803
New Zealand.....	Horses	31 - I	204	187	171	171	160
Total .....	Horses		1 300	1 200	1 100	1 100	1 100
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b> .....							
	Horses		74 900	75 500	75 500	75 300	...
	Mules		15 700	16 200	16 100	15 700	...
	Asses		35 280	35 400	35 600	35 700	...
Excl. U.S.S.R. ....	Horses		61 700	60 800	60 200	59 100	...
	Mules		15 600	16 100	16 000	15 600	...
	Asses		34 800	35 000	35 200	35 300	...

<sup>1</sup>January. — <sup>2</sup>1947/48. — <sup>3</sup>Horses used in agriculture. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>5</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>6</sup>Animals over one year old. — <sup>7</sup>On farms. — <sup>8</sup>October. — <sup>9</sup>August. — <sup>10</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>11</sup>March. — <sup>12</sup>1950/51. — <sup>13</sup>Excluding the Intendencias y Comisarias. — <sup>14</sup>1951/52. — <sup>15</sup>Registered for taxation. — <sup>16</sup>December.

<sup>1</sup>Janvier. — <sup>2</sup>1947/48. — <sup>3</sup>Chevaux employés pour l'agriculture. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>5</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>6</sup>Animaux de plus d'un an. — <sup>7</sup>Dans les petites exploitations. — <sup>8</sup>Octobre. — <sup>9</sup>Août. — <sup>10</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>11</sup>Mars. — <sup>12</sup>1950/51. — <sup>13</sup>Non compris les Intendencias y Comisarias. — <sup>14</sup>1951/52. — <sup>15</sup>Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — <sup>16</sup>Décembre.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent):  
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55,  
and by quarter, 1953-55

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent  
de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole  
(juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre,  
1953-55

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France .....	98	137	273	598	71	199	134	108	494	355	310	541	927	615	519	160
Sweden .....	4	34	111	62	20	53	91	99	161	95	86	38	70	56	35	...
Eastern Europe .....	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*40	*60	*100	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...	...
Total .....	170	200	450	710	160	290	250	310	720	500	450	670	1 030	700	...	...
U.S.S.R. ....																
.....	*250	*250	*175	*175	*250	*150	*150	*200	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada .....	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 558	2 933	2 677	2 092	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	...
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	3 256	2 211	1 494	1 858	2 714	1 782	1 877	1 138	1 182	1 780	1 466	1 870	2 324	1 772	1 873	309
Total .....	5 618	4 880	3 453	3 583	4 272	4 715	4 554	3 230	2 546	3 483	3 242	3 929	3 815	3 343	3 531	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina <sup>2</sup> .....	224	200	764	899	156	635	784	937	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	815	289
Uruguay .....	25	43	30	124	29	11	7	22	54	32	122	98	190	87	107	51
Total .....	249	243	794	1 023	185	646	791	959	700	621	971	915	1 243	922	922	340
ASIA																
Iraq .....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	66	4	...	...
Syria .....	—	36	76	47	7	20	65	118	56	64	91	60	28	7	3	...
Turkey .....	55	152	218	100	193	154	103	150	274	343	283	48	13	58	17	...
Total .....	55	188	294	172	200	174	168	261	330	407	378	134	107	69	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria .....	2	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	18	34	...
French Morocco .....	6	7	20	53	17	1	—	15	38	26	36	37	73	66	51	...
Tunisia <sup>3</sup> .....	5	65	52	39	53	63	60	41	32	44	31	78	34	42	11	3
Total .....	13	74	72	98	70	65	60	58	70	70	67	116	112	126	96	...
OCEANIA																
Australia .....	677	681	485	641	652	963	688	417	408	429	479	730	699	658	581	181
WORLD TOTAL .....																
.....	7 100	6 600	5 800	6 500	5 900	7 150	6 800	5 550	5 100	5 750	5 850	6 850	7 200	6 050	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria .....	92	81	38	58	67	163	49	30	37	35	33	73	77	50	117	28
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	184	175	187	171	110	134	234	140	180	194	227	180	123	155	115	48
Denmark .....	13	21	33	95	—	29	—	16	42	73	62	114	113	91	87	16
Finland .....	75	73	45	66	39	117	89	24	51	37	32	90	83	57	71	22
France .....	170	103	68	54	64	55	79	57	63	73	76	45	62	35	56	39
Germany, Western .....	581	570	597	721	383	610	483	377	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	778	24
Greece .....	119	63	37	79	47	89	53	—	6	91	57	7	36	218	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of .....	75	77	27	39	92	61	38	48	11	10	13	37	60	48	17	24
Italy .....	452	311	156	128	348	371	276	176	102	70	34	60	184	234	154	118
Netherlands .....	223	225	232	204	227	170	357	221	204	147	156	300	175	186	252	89
Norway .....	86	84	74	96	53	133	68	71	76	80	83	95	108	96	107	24
Portugal .....	40	35	22	19	54	23	16	25	24	22	41	19	12	4	3	26
Spain <sup>4</sup> .....	22	15	200	70	27	22	206	256	175	163	265	12	4	—	24	...
Sweden .....	59	61	8	3	17	16	25	2	4	—	—	1	2	9	—	4
Switzerland .....	84	90	105	93	65	93	104	87	118	113	85	66	80	140	44	12
United Kingdom .....	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	1 012	1 365	1 322	1 066	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226	398
Yugoslavia .....	55	244	139	282	*280	*280	*100	*100	75	276	141	336	384	266	...	...
Total .....	3 572	3 416	2 947	3 466	2 885	3 731	3 479	2 696	2 791	2 816	3 331	3 744	3 335	3 451	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

**Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent):**  
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55,  
and by quarter, 1953-55 (concluded)

**Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment):** Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X
	Moyennes trimestrielles															
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....																
<b>IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)</b>																
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																
British West Indies <sup>4</sup> .....	55	52	50	58	47	41	50	44	56	46	56	65	43	67	48	...
Cuba <sup>4</sup> .....	47	69	*45	51	50	67	34	41	53	49	41	57	39	66	29	...
Mexico .....	110	85	41	—	67	74	27	75	38	30	—	—	—	—	—	...
United States .....	250	195	60	30	61	119	38	62	39	94	20	23	11	67	30	15
Others <sup>4</sup> .....	65	64	74	72	61	70	72	68	64	77	42	73	74	97	114	...
Total .....	530	470	270	210	290	370	220	290	250	300	160	220	170	300	...	...
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																
Bolivia <sup>4</sup> .....	22	24	25	26	23	14	31	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	10	...
Brazil .....	341	353	408	403	342	411	445	458	269	456	425	497	400	294	...	...
Chile <sup>4</sup> .....	29	58	37	70	1	1	29	60	5	58	66	119	68	26	37	...
Peru .....	56	61	66	62	62	44	*75	*75	56	56	81	*50	56	60	...	...
Venezuela .....	48	42	48	54	47	51	31	56	57	48	46	48	61	64	...	...
Others <sup>4</sup> .....	48	102	66	65	36	41	53	56	46	66	73	60	48	80	60	...
Total .....	540	640	650	680	510	560	610	670	460	700	720	800	660	560	...	...
<b>ASIA</b>																
Ceylon .....	75	94	91	76	89	105	111	99	82	74	103	23	78	101	50	31
India .....	1 023	342	171	137	394	712	521	113	10	39	41	111	191	207	...	...
Indonesia .....	59	35	55	33	31	34	77	49	57	38	25	31	39	36	40	...
Israel .....	63	78	80	101	101	62	*92	*100	67	61	108	93	77	109	51	...
Japan .....	422	309	592	484	*232	*381	406	700	479	782	564	402	479	516	829	...
Korea <sup>4</sup> .....	*20	*50	*40	18	47	53	64	2	6	51	46	—	10	18	24	...
Lebanon .....	20	43	43	41	30	21	61	49	24	35	60	34	30	63	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of .....	43	45	46	58	56	33	47	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	38	15
Pakistan .....	—	221	193	2	292	244	296	342	134	3	—	8	—	—	—	...
Philippines <sup>4</sup> .....	69	61	*63	84	52	70	62	63	45	70	73	63	92	107	46	...
Turkey .....	27	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	60	27	...
Total .....	1 800	1 280	1 370	1 080	1 320	1 720	1 740	1 570	940	1 200	1 070	830	1 180	1 270	...	...
<b>AFRICA</b>																
Algeria .....	56	17	26	4	21	18	19	7	39	40	5	9	2	3	2	...
Egypt .....	227	233	55	1	156	209	120	86	20	4	—	—	—	6	...	...
French West Africa .....	17	19	19	27	18	19	14	23	18	21	24	27	31	25	27	7
Sudan .....	10	8	15	20	13	1	12	18	17	12	19	10	11	39	23	...
Union of South Africa .....	42	48	86	48	20	46	165	59	20	102	86	—	23	80	93	...
Total .....	350	325	180	100	228	293	330	193	114	174	134	46	67	153	...	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>																
New Zealand .....	55	46	47	55	37	45	61	51	57	50	53	56	63	48	55	...
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b> .....	<b>7 200</b>	<b>6 450</b>	<b>5 850</b>	<b>6 250</b>	<b>5 650</b>	<b>7 250</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>5 650</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>6 300</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>6 500</b>	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72.0 %.

<sup>1</sup>Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — <sup>2</sup>Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — <sup>3</sup>Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — <sup>4</sup>Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports; other quarterly figures are incomplete; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé: Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72,0 %.

<sup>1</sup>Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les expéditions de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — <sup>2</sup>Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — <sup>3</sup>Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — <sup>4</sup>Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.



## TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):  
Trade by quarters, 1951-55Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):  
Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Trade by quarters, 1951-55																	
Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
<b>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																	
<b>EUROPE</b>																	
Italy .....	58	69	61	42	75	84	44	40	63	33	41	30	43	37	32	28	
Spain .....	2	17	14	14	16	20	10	10	10	15	15	15	1	3	5	...	
Total .....	60	86	75	56	91	104	54	50	73	48	56	45	44	40	37	...	
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																	
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	123	198	174	139	179	108	134	275	250	108	104	93	81	125	150	70	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																	
Brazil .....	41	43	1	3	9	10	9	12	8	10	10	10	11	16	*14	...	
British Guiana .....	8	7	10	10	9	10	9	12	1	5	4	1	*2	*6	...	...	
Ecuador .....	2	14	8	3	...	...	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	51	64	19	13	12	10	12	51	9	15	14	11	13	22	...	...	
<b>ASIA</b>																	
Burma .....	317	315	242	365	214	395	206	155	323	427	293	418	420	355	247	*138	
Cambodia .....	83	58	49	98	46	68	43	58	92	85	66	151	14	6	5	...	
Laos .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Viet-Nam .....	*31	*50	*65	*65	*60	*70	*70	*65	*40	*90	*45	*90	*115	*55	*50	...	
China .....	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
India .....	5	15	12	16	31	5	21	4	18	17	12	28	28	*16	...	...	
Iran .....	51	4	22	35	59	12	5	12	20	14	18	87	33	68	67	...	
Pakistan .....	21	26	15	9	*15	*15	*15	*15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	403	353	335	252	340	392	257	254	233	281	241	321	389	286	*69	...	
Thailand .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	918	821	740	841	765	957	713	566	747	899	715	1 022	1 036	970	...	...	
<b>AFRICA</b>																	
Egypt .....	78	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	35	34	29	*55	
Madagascar .....	...	10	11	4	15	9	8	14	4	3	3	5	3	9	19	...	
Total .....	78	14	11	16	15	9	8	14	4	14	3	40	37	38	74	...	
<b>OCEANIA</b>																	
Australia .....	7	6	8	7	8	5	10	9	8	4	11	6	9	7	13	18	
<b>WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)</b>																	
	1 250	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 100	1 250	950	1 000	1 150	1 100	950	1 250	1 250	1 200	...	...	
<b>IMPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																	
<b>EUROPE</b>																	
Austria .....	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	10	4	10	...	
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	12	6	7	9	10	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	14	9	17	...	
France .....	19	8	8	15	8	10	7	6	10	19	13	20	21	24	20	4	
Germany, Western .....	22	15	23	20	41	27	17	8	25	15	18	21	27	23	41	6	
Netherlands .....	19	7	10	18	11	6	13	8	15	14	11	31	57	38	11	5	
Switzerland .....	4	3	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	3	1	
United Kingdom .....	18	14	12	17	15	14	9	11	16	17	18	18	26	35	26	5	
Total .....	99	59	72	90	100	76	60	49	87	81	76	115	158	142	128	...	
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																	
Canada .....	10	6	7	9	9	7	3	9	11	6	4	11	9	6	7	...	
Cuba .....	73	54	61	*41	*56	*28	*71	*100	*46	*23	*47	*48	*26	*10	*32	*20	
Other .....	27	20	20	*20	*15	*15	*16	*11	*13	*11	*14	*16	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	110	80	90	70	80	50	90	120	70	40	65	75	...	...	...	...	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA, Total</b>																	
	18	7	7	7	*5	*5	*8	*12	*7	*6	*11	*6	*4	...	...	...	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):  
Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):  
Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	13	7	9	8	11	11	11	4	8	6	10	9	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	100	101	103	101	81	107	107	116	74	136	79	114	73	120	92	31
Hong Kong	46	59	78	27	99	81	94	38	11	14	31	51	68	71	68	20
India	*235	*185	*48	163	15	175	3	—	14	105	226	308	217	69	...	...
Indonesia	102	190	89	64	137	118	52	50	108	40	62	48	4	3	21	...
Japan	198	245	270	353	209	378	225	266	554	510	216	151	192	474	280	...
Korea and Ryukyu Islands	*45	46	76	*10	*55	*104	*44	*28	*10	*10	*10	*10	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	2	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	8	3	2	5	—	—	...
Malaya-Singapore <sup>1</sup>	145	132	125	68	113	125	157	107	49	52	55	116	110	102	141	69
Philippines	32	16	—	*11	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	*43	—	—	—	...
Syria	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	—	...
Total	920	985	801	814	723	1 103	697	610	831	883	695	856	700	860	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	17	14	18	17	15	27	23	9	9	25	20	14	33	30	21	8
Mauritius	11	10	15	14	*12	17	14	15	1	6	18	13	19	14	...	...
Réunion	8	5	7	5	4	*6	*6	13	3	1	8	7	12	1	10	...
Union of South Africa	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	3	7	12	...
Total	36	36	40	42	31	50	43	37	23	37	46	42	67	52	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	1 150	1 000	1 050	950	1 250	1 000	850	1 050	1 050	900	1 150	1 100	1 200	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

<sup>1</sup>Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — <sup>2</sup>Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — <sup>3</sup>Reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — <sup>4</sup>Net imports.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

<sup>1</sup>Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — <sup>2</sup>Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — <sup>3</sup>Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — <sup>4</sup>Importations nettes.

Table 12. - Barley : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 12. - Orge : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark .....	9.4	62.1	55.3	31.3	68.0	11.1	25.3	56.3	38.3	1.3	29.2	34.4	16.0	23
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada .....	239.0	559.1	595.3	419.2	182.8	610.6	759.1	217.6	425.2	432.4	601.5	241.1	391.6	283.6
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	206.7	196.1	94.1	114.2	106.1	46.2	99.5	4.3	66.9	178.3	207.2	198.5	253.7	623.7
Total .....	445.7	755.2	689.4	533.4	288.9	656.8	858.6	221.9	492.1	610.7	808.7	439.6	645.3	907.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina .....	38.9	26.3	139.2	165.4	77.5	121.5	64.7	206.0	279.9	99.4	76.5	109.7	91.4	*92.1
ASIA														
Iraq .....	109.7	84.7	122.4	116.7	66.7	90.0	185.1	102.7	68.0	150.2	146.1	131.8	105.3	...
Syria .....	4.3	35.0	38.3	107.7	3.2	29.0	78.3	17.6	80.8	229.1	103.4	17.4	8.5	...
Turkey .....	22.8	36.9	39.9	12.5	103.3	56.5	...	20.8	9.1	7.7	12.3	...	...	29.6
Total .....	136.8	156.6	200.6	236.9	173.2	175.5	263.4	141.1	157.9	387.0	261.8	149.2	113.8	...
AFRICA														
Algeria .....	48.4	55.8	28.2	18.1	83.8	3.4	5.5	10.0	22.0	4.6	35.7	54.8	14.4	7.1
French Morocco .....	83.8	70.1	75.9	125.7	128.0	62.2	70.6	46.5	128.7	188.9	138.6	107.6	91.4	62.8
Tunisia .....	15.7	19.6	15.4	3.4	8.8	30.8	15.9	4.1	0.1	...	9.5	...	0.4	...
Total .....	147.9	145.5	119.5	147.2	220.6	96.4	92.0	60.6	150.8	193.5	183.8	162.4	106.2	69.9
OCEANIA														
Australia .....	72.9	70.0	140.2	157.6	161.7	271.6	104.7	234.7	247.3	140.7	7.8	191.8	87.6	53.5
WORLD TOTAL .....	1 010	1 410	1 450	1 375	1 050	1 450	1 500	1 000	1 500	1 550	1 450	1 200	1 100	1 350
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria .....	3.1	20.5	5.6	10.0	11.1	4.3	2.1	5.4	14.2	0.6	19.6	18.9	14.4	30.8
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	78.2	110.6	105.4	133.4	71.0	67.7	111.3	142.3	95.9	146.2	149.3	89.6	81.4	113.2
Denmark .....	9.9	15.0	15.7	99.0	37.1	0.1	20.7	32.0	193.6	118.4	52.0	36.1	94.9	40.3
France .....	46.9	51.3	64.4	8.4	108.9	100.3	26.4	27.4	4.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	7.1	1.2
Germany, Western .....	81.0	320.7	201.9	252.0	247.4	247.8	134.0	34.9	243.4	438.4	291.2	215.2	236.1	69.1
Netherlands .....	74.7	53.5	73.3	155.6	21.8	70.7	86.4	141.0	121.7	209.3	150.3	39.4	231.1	193.6
Switzerland .....	39.0	36.3	49.2	37.9	26.5	39.6	80.5	55.2	17.8	39.5	39.1	37.2	14.6	73.5
United Kingdom .....	308.2	287.5	364.6	236.3	238.4	320.0	567.5	218.1	156.9	286.2	283.8	247.4	301.7	229.5
Total .....	641.0	895.4	880.1	932.6	762.2	850.5	1 028.9	656.3	848.3	1 239.1	996.1	684.2	981.3	751.2
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States .....	70.5	90.5	190.1	152.3	52.6	159.5	230.6	36.9	209.1	169.9	193.5	39.4	80.7	21.1
ASIA														
Japan .....	224.8	236.4	176.5	190.9	294.7	118.7	45.3	366.7	183.3	128.7	85.0	85.1	190.4	154.5
Lebanon .....	1.0	1.9	2.8	10.5	0.6	2.3	3.8	3.0	4.8	21.3	12.8	5.6	2.9	...
Total .....	225.8	238.3	179.3	201.4	295.3	121.0	49.1	369.7	188.1	150.0	97.8	90.7	193.3	...
WORLD TOTAL .....	1 010	1 340	1 425	1 425	1 250	1 300	1 500	1 150	1 350	1 750	1 450	950	1 450	1 100

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93 % of world exports and 88 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

<sup>1</sup>Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 88 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 13. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark .....	4.6	2.3	4.5	2.8	10.7	5.2	1.0	8.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	7.9	12.9	6.4
France .....	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	1.9	0.2	—	0.8	7.2	18.2	13.2
Total .....	6.4	2.9	4.6	3.5	10.8	5.3	1.0	10.8	0.7	0.5	2.3	15.1	31.1	19.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada .....	228.7	312.1	310.0	155.1	80.7	268.6	335.0	95.2	247.2	89.9	188.3	57.4	65.9	49.5
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	12.5	5.1	4.4	3.6	11.8	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	13.2	81.6	86.6	71.9
Total .....	241.2	317.1	314.4	158.7	92.5	270.4	336.5	95.5	247.3	90.6	201.5	139.0	152.5	121.4
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina .....	28.1	9.7	54.8	170.1	17.5	44.1	52.9	266.1	206.3	141.5	66.6	58.2	23.4	*4.3
Chile .....	4.8	8.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	...
Total .....	32.9	17.7	56.6	170.4	17.6	47.0	54.0	266.3	206.5	142.4	66.7	58.4	23.8	5.0
ASIA														
Japan .....	5.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
French Morocco .....	7.1	8.5	14.2	9.3	*14.2	*14.2	*14.3	*9.3	*9.3	*9.4	*9.4	*1.4	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia .....	40.4	62.0	45.4	8.5	84.0	61.2	17.9	4.9	16.8	10.2	2.1	19.2	43.4	27.5
WORLD TOTAL .....	410	470	460	370	260	430	450	410	510	270	310	250	270	190
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria .....	1.1	—	—	1.9	0.1	—	—	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	25.6	22.5	34.4	32.4	44.2	36.3	21.0	40.4	42.3	31.3	15.8	14.0	11.0	13.0
Denmark .....	15.0	9.4	3.4	34.9	2.8	4.1	6.1	15.1	88.8	27.4	8.2	16.2	10.1	1.3
Finland .....	6.8	6.5	0.5	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	10.8	...
France .....	5.5	3.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	—	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Germany, Western .....	23.7	25.3	—	38.7	—	—	—	10.5	41.6	58.9	43.7	22.0	50.5	23.9
Italy .....	0.4	8.2	16.9	8.0	24.6	20.1	12.9	15.6	10.3	5.2	0.8	1.5	6.1	5.9
Netherlands .....	35.2	33.4	32.7	77.1	8.8	17.7	69.0	63.4	91.3	99.1	54.8	29.9	50.7	51.6
Sweden .....	6.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	0.5	—	—	—	1.0	10.6	1.1	3.6	7.8	14.4
Switzerland .....	25.5	34.3	26.1	30.6	42.2	33.0	17.1	40.6	27.2	29.5	25.2	31.6	16.4	26.1
United Kingdom .....	26.8	34.2	28.0	5.7	31.5	14.4	32.4	14.1	3.7	5.2	—	16.1	17.5	13.2
Total .....	171.7	180.7	142.8	233.3	157.5	125.8	158.5	201.7	309.7	269.8	152.2	138.5	183.1	160.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States .....	185.5	243.4	318.8	122.4	206.7	256.4	309.0	113.7	217.4	56.5	102.1	81.4	44.3	11.5
WORLD TOTAL .....	390	450	490	370	400	420	480	330	540	350	280	230	240	180

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 94 % of total exports and 95 % of total imports in 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations totales et 95 % des importations totales.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.



Table 14. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 14. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Yugoslavia .....	32.3	119.1	14.2	31.1	—	—	—	46.3	69.1	9.0	—	0.1	1.9	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	635.7	632.1	834.5	486.2	829.2	838.6	721.6	571.4	514.8	396.3	462.3	720.6	371.3	784.7	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina .....	74.5	163.1	271.0	546.2	167.3	169.9	400.4	234.6	330.3	716.8	903.0	99.6	59.9	1*48.7	...
Brazil .....	73.8	7.1	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	42.8	38.5	...	...
Total .....	148.3	170.2	271.0	549.1	167.3	169.9	400.4	234.6	330.3	716.8	914.7	142.4	93.4	...	...
ASIA															
Cambodia .....	16.3	7.3	6.8	19.8	0.4	—	0.1	7.4	5.0	13.3	53.4	6.8	7.6	14.2	...
Laos .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.3	...	...
Viet-Nam .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
AFRICA															
Angola .....	34.2	22.8	19.3	24.5	17.3	13.6	33.8	17.8	20.7	29.5	30.0	22.5	11.8	...	...
Kenya .....	5.1	17.3	2.7	11.6	10.0	0.9	—	0.2	14.4	10.5	21.5	29.5	18.9	...	...
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup> ..	42.2	11.0	5.7	132.0	0.2	3.8	15.3	92.5	225.1	102.2	108.3	146.3	118.9	...	...
Total .....	81.5	51.1	27.7	168.1	27.5	18.3	49.1	110.5	260.2	142.2	159.8	198.3	149.6	149.6	...
OCEANIA															
Australia .....	*1.2	2.7	6.3	0.7	9.7	2.6	9.1	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	5.6	...	...
WORLD TOTAL .....															
	1 125	1 150	1 285	1 350	1 150	1 150	1 300	1 050	1 250	1 400	1 700	1 200	800	1 250	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria .....	69.1	87.6	71.3	70.1	104.2	87.7	19.5	60.8	80.8	41.8	97.0	122.8	105.7	93.0	...
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	88.8	94.6	104.3	104.5	84.0	108.7	98.9	88.0	91.2	116.6	122.1	117.8	0.2	86.2	...
Denmark .....	11.2	6.0	6.0	7.1	19.2	0.1	2.8	11.0	5.3	2.5	9.6	15.4	57.3	...	...
France .....	142.5	120.5	101.0	82.9	148.7	105.3	64.1	80.9	83.0	66.9	100.9	77.4	55.9	51.8	...
Germany, Western .....	71.4	106.0	90.9	186.4	167.9	55.6	35.2	153.2	205.3	93.2	294.0	152.4	117.8	99.9	...
Ireland, Rep. of .....	50.8	17.5	49.1	43.3	49.5	41.0	52.5	34.7	29.3	37.8	71.4	63.9	73.6	46.4	...
Italy .....	43.8	1.3	63.6	20.7	31.1	46.8	113.6	25.0	17.2	7.8	32.8	12.4	37.2	68.8	...
Netherlands .....	86.0	88.3	107.8	139.0	178.2	42.2	83.2	121.9	101.4	173.0	159.6	170.6	116.9	139.3	...
Norway .....	13.3	23.4	26.5	12.4	45.9	33.8	—	20.1	3.4	13.0	13.2	30.9	18.6	7.1	...
Portugal .....	15.3	15.6	10.7	17.3	6.6	5.0	19.6	20.0	19.6	16.1	13.4	5.6	9.3	9.4	...
Sweden .....	22.3	25.4	9.9	12.9	4.4	11.4	9.9	18.0	8.5	7.0	18.0	14.6	7.7	6.8	...
United Kingdom .....	259.8	348.4	350.6	332.1	342.8	257.5	406.3	391.7	242.7	352.2	339.0	538.6	280.1	285.4	...
Yugoslavia .....	28.6	6.9	39.4	—	71.0	72.1	14.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.9	...	...
Total .....	902.9	941.5	1 031.1	1 028.7	1 253.5	867.2	920.0	1 025.3	887.7	927.9	1 271.0	1 309.4	841.3	960.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada .....	48.3	40.1	26.7	41.4	15.2	7.3	24.3	22.0	42.3	57.1	44.2	25.0	27.8	18.0	...
Mexico .....	29.5	6.1	93.1	36.2	0.3	25.8	165.9	67.9	58.2	18.7	—	0.2	0.2	...	...
Total .....	77.8	46.2	119.8	77.6	15.5	33.1	190.2	89.9	100.5	75.8	44.2	25.2	28.0	...	...
ASIA															
Japan .....	13.9	16.7	46.6	48.7	22.9	23.2	52.1	41.4	28.2	33.3	92.0	131.9	57.6	74.7	...
Lebanon .....	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.4	—	0.8	0.7	0.1	...	...
Total .....	14.1	16.9	47.3	49.4	23.4	24.0	52.2	42.9	28.6	33.3	92.8	132.6	57.7	75.0	...
AFRICA															
Egypt .....	5.0	10.7	2.2	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup> ..	—	24.3	35.3	—	103.7	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Total .....	5.0	35.0	37.5	—	103.7	37.4	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
WORLD TOTAL .....															
	1 110	1 135	1 335	1 250	1 500	1 050	1 250	1 250	1 050	1 150	1 550	1 550	1 000	1 150	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 92% des importations totales.

<sup>1</sup>Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. — <sup>2</sup>Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — <sup>2</sup>À partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 15. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Moyennes trimestrielles														
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark .....	3.7	7.4	2.7	1.5	0.1	—	8.6	4.8	—	—	1.2	—	—	0.3	
France .....	2.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.6	—	
Netherlands .....	0.3	3.2	11.6	5.5	23.2	4.3	3.3	7.3	1.7	1.8	11.4	4.9	1.7	2.3	
Sweden .....	4.4	—	3.2	28.4	8.1	3.0	0.1	12.1	22.9	36.6	42.2	14.1	0.2	1.0	
Total .....	10.9	10.7	17.5	35.4	31.4	7.3	12.0	24.2	24.6	38.4	55.0	19.6	2.5	3.6	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada .....	41.8	58.2	108.8	53.1	4.1	87.4	121.2	11.8	96.0	27.9	76.7	7.5	89.7	189.0	
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	35.0	28.4	—	6.8	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	8.5	18.4	37.0	12.4	26.9	
Total .....	76.8	86.6	108.8	59.9	4.2	87.4	121.2	12.0	96.0	36.4	95.1	44.5	102.1	215.9	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina .....	50.7	29.3	85.8	207.5	13.8	16.5	58.3	466.7	244.7	45.1	73.5	64.0	101.2	*99.6	
ASIA															
Turkey .....	5.0	18.7	24.2	10.9	27.1	69.8	—	16.1	13.9	8.0	5.8	0.1	—	—	
WORLD TOTAL .....	200	210	290	350	110	220	230	520	380	200	300	160	240	350	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria .....	32.7	39.9	5.8	15.6	7.5	5.3	10.4	0.2	1.4	13.3	47.4	37.7	13.7	5.6	
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	10.8	2.5	28.3	49.4	13.4	15.2	27.2	93.4	59.5	23.0	21.7	7.7	35.5	26.9	
Denmark .....	12.6	6.6	0.1	40.7	0.4	0.1	—	38.3	58.2	28.7	37.6	29.2	59.2	53.3	
Finland .....	25.7	31.8	26.6	17.8	21.4	58.7	10.7	—	19.2	28.2	23.7	4.7	21.2	23.6	
France .....	—	—	4.2	0.7	1.1	8.2	5.9	2.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Germany, Western .....	59.8	82.3	36.8	43.4	34.8	91.5	9.7	56.8	15.0	16.2	85.4	93.0	28.8	10.7	
Italy .....	0.3	0.5	9.7	43.9	6.0	2.9	3.6	97.5	47.5	10.4	20.2	0.4	20.8	23.3	
Netherlands .....	23.6	5.7	12.9	50.6	0.5	5.8	20.7	71.1	79.1	36.6	15.6	14.4	64.5	37.7	
Norway .....	21.9	10.8	23.1	12.6	16.5	20.4	18.9	5.0	11.9	33.5	—	8.9	6.0	10.0	
Total .....	187.4	180.2	147.5	274.7	101.6	208.1	107.1	364.5	292.3	189.9	251.6	196.0	249.7	191.1	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States .....	9.9	13.6	100.8	31.6	22.6	77.2	106.2	24.7	14.1	87.5	—	—	—	83.2	
WORLD TOTAL .....	210	210	250	380	125	285	215	530	450	280	260	200	250	280	

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 82 % of world exports and 99 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

<sup>1</sup>Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 82 % des exportations mondiales et 99 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 16. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	37.5	16.8	55.1	20.1	25.7	47.8	66.5	15.9	24.9	17.5	22.3	17.4	27.4	16.8
Denmark .....	20.2	20.3	1.4	17.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	8.6	19.2	34.5	7.5	2.7	5.4	0.1
France .....	90.9	76.5	74.8	140.8	69.2	83.4	64.6	104.6	127.6	145.1	186.0	252.3	201.3	95.2
Netherlands .....	26.5	34.6	43.5	16.5	22.8	57.4	56.6	9.0	13.5	17.4	26.2	19.6	42.7	44.3
Spain <sup>1</sup> .....	1.8	1.2	31.7	13.1	1.2	24.1	71.5	1.6	37.5	13.3	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .....	184.1	172.6	168.2	178.5	134.1	147.4	197.8	171.8	194.2	183.2	164.8	183.1	176.1	200.0
Total .....	361.0	322.0	374.7	386.4	253.6	360.9	457.8	311.5	416.9	411.0	406.8	475.1	452.9	360.0
Eastern <sup>2</sup>														
Czechoslovakia .....	45.0	37.5	22.5	42.2	*22.5	*22.5	*22.5	26.6	25.1	23.3	94.0	7.0	16.2	8.1
Hungary .....	6.2	10.0	3.7	6.7	*3.7	*3.7	*3.8	*6.7	*6.7	*6.7	*6.8	—	—	—
Poland .....	20.0	12.5	26.2	60.6	*26.2	*26.2	*26.3	59.2	33.5	69.9	79.9	10.3	0.3	0.6
Total .....	71.2	60.0	52.4	109.5	52.4	52.4	52.6	92.5	65.3	99.9	180.7	25.0	25.0	15.0
Europe, Total .....	432.2	382.0	427.1	495.9	306.0	413.3	510.4	404.0	482.2	510.9	587.5	500.1	477.9	375.0
U.S.S.R. <sup>3</sup>														
.....	22.5	27.5	37.5	50.4	*37.5	*37.5	*37.5	44.0	59.5	38.0	60.2	50.5	51.8	33.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados <sup>4</sup> .....	43.7	40.1	38.6	41.5	12.8	69.5	41.4	21.9	93.6	43.9	6.8	18.9	89.1	39.6
Cuba .....	1 347.3	1 242.0	1 347.6	1 037.2	1 297.9	1 695.9	1 551.5	*1 165.8	*1 059.6	*1 132.6	*790.8	*1 271.5	*1 295.7	*1 120.7
Dominican Republic .....	120.5	136.9	138.4	127.6	72.7	214.6	230.1	143.4	200.2	106.6	57.8	98.1	150.2	227.2
Guadeloupe .....	17.9	23.3	21.0	25.7	12.6	54.3	17.1	18.8	64.0	19.7	0.2	42.7	—	—
Haiti .....	8.9	7.8	7.2	3.8	6.9	10.5	11.1	6.3	3.2	5.6	—	3.2	*6.1	*7.1
Jamaica .....	54.0	50.6	69.1	81.6	57.8	133.1	68.0	93.2	164.1	36.0	33.3	68.8	142.7	66.6
Martinique .....	11.4	8.3	11.3	15.5	7.5	18.8	10.2	7.8	22.8	17.7	13.5	14.6	—	—
Mexico .....	—	2.0	14.0	17.2	6.8	1.8	31.5	4.1	25.4	30.7	8.8	7.9	23.2	35.4
Trinidad and Tobago .....	29.8	29.1	33.0	38.1	25.0	63.8	29.6	46.9	86.6	18.7	0.1	46.9	93.4	26.2
Total .....	1 633.5	1 540.1	1 680.2	1 387.6	1 500.0	2 262.3	1 990.7	1 508.2	1 719.5	1 411.5	911.7	1 572.6	1 900.0	1 560.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil .....	4.6	11.1	64.0	40.5	52.6	107.2	18.0	69.0	49.6	0.5	42.8	122.3	213.7	*110.5
British Guiana .....	45.8	59.5	53.8	50.1	*44.2	*68.3	*46.3	*57.3	*55.7	*17.6	*69.7	40.8	54.6	59.3
Peru .....	65.9	71.2	102.1	105.5	94.5	33.6	126.8	118.0	74.5	87.0	142.7	106.2	70.5	—
Total .....	116.3	141.8	219.9	196.1	191.3	209.1	191.1	244.3	179.8	105.1	255.2	269.3	338.8	—
ASIA														
Indonesia .....	1.6	0.4	24.8	53.4	*4.9	*5.0	*33.0	15.1	18.3	104.2	76.2	9.3	11.5	24.2
Philippines .....	156.0	214.0	196.4	232.1	232.9	245.3	186.2	285.9	381.5	*130.6	*130.6	264.3	—	—
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	70.2	114.9	218.7	131.7	*92.8	*173.0	391.5	125.6	249.0	84.5	67.9	118.9	*213.6	*166.2
Total .....	227.8	329.3	439.9	417.2	330.6	423.3	610.7	426.6	648.8	319.3	274.7	392.5	—	—
AFRICA														
Angola .....	8.0	9.7	5.9	8.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	7.9	3.4	3.7	19.2	4.9	5.2	—
Mauritius .....	126.4	117.4	120.4	125.6	77.3	24.8	169.9	101.1	13.1	140.5	247.6	88.3	—	160.8
Mozambique .....	14.1	16.6	17.1	13.2	7.4	11.2	25.8	2.9	13.5	22.5	13.8	—	—	—
Réunion .....	28.0	34.2	37.4	42.3	65.7	*14.2	*14.2	60.1	8.0	31.5	69.6	47.3	23.1	15.5
Union of South Africa .....	14.7	2.5	24.8	54.4	3.0	4.0	5.1	49.6	32.7	68.4	67.0	6.8	55.6	*61.9
Total .....	191.2	180.4	205.6	244.6	155.9	56.8	217.9	221.6	70.7	266.6	417.2	150.0	100.0	260.0
OCEANIA														
Australia .....	73.5	61.4	184.6	165.4	170.7	66.0	197.9	164.0	43.4	264.5	189.9	183.1	111.5	173.1
Fiji .....	18.5	33.7	45.2	34.3	9.9	*21.9	*56.4	*55.5	*9.2	*30.2	*42.3	17.4	0.4	*70.3
Total .....	92.0	95.1	229.8	199.7	180.6	87.9	254.3	219.5	52.6	294.9	232.3	200.5	111.9	243.4
WORLD TOTAL <sup>6</sup> .....	2 825	2 775	3 350	3 100	2 800	3 450	3 950	3 150	3 350	3 050	2 850	3 250	3 700	3 150

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 16. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Austria	11.3	8.6	25.6	5.4	8.3	47.9	14.0	4.6	6.5	0.4	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	24.8	22.3	20.0	12.1	12.9	41.3	24.7	3.0	35.1	5.6	4.8	2.5	13.5	12.5
Finland	26.8	30.1	30.8	25.6	21.0	39.8	35.5	14.8	33.0	42.2	12.3	30.5	42.3	46.7
France	50.6	90.0	101.5	83.4	101.0	125.2	108.9	71.1	83.2	92.4	87.1	49.8	104.8	81.6
Germany, Western	140.6	88.4	81.5	6.8	9.0	94.1	169.5	6.9	7.8	3.8	8.6	136.7	54.6	1.6
Netherlands	84.0	89.4	60.0	41.0	27.0	56.6	102.5	40.1	47.1	42.7	34.2	50.8	71.6	101.6
Portugal	24.0	29.1	26.8	30.3	23.7	17.2	37.7	28.0	32.6	25.0	35.6	25.6	29.0	25.7
Spain <sup>1</sup>	6.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	6.6	4.0	3.7	0.2	3.6	1.5	8.6	11.4	5.1	...
Switzerland <sup>2</sup>	38.3	34.8	41.3	42.6	29.2	43.7	55.1	28.2	57.1	49.6	35.7	26.1	49.4	47.8
United Kingdom	578.2	517.8	772.1	615.5	414.1	935.3	920.0	881.5	695.8	451.4	429.2	545.6	650.5	515.5
Total	984.9	914.7	1 163.2	866.2	652.8	1 405.1	1 471.6	1 078.4	1 001.8	714.6	666.4	879.4	1 021.0	835.0
Eastern <sup>3</sup>														
Czechoslovakia	—	—	2.5	1.1	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	—	—	4.4	—	0.4	25.0	18.3
Poland	—	—	1.2	—	*1.2	*1.2	*1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3.7	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	—	—	4.4	—	0.4	25.0	18.3
Europe, Total	984.9	914.7	1 166.9	867.3	656.3	1 408.8	1 475.4	1 078.4	1 001.8	719.0	670.6	879.8	1 046.0	853.3
U.S.S.R. <sup>4</sup>	—	—	10.0	16.2	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	54.7	10.3	—	—	—	392.9	227.5
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada <sup>5</sup>	127.5	140.4	133.8	151.5	49.4	150.8	179.3	69.3	168.1	201.2	167.5	57.4	193.3	198.2
United States <sup>6</sup>	825.3	869.4	863.3	848.5	908.5	1 097.6	1 002.3	967.2	1 178.0	914.9	334.0	1 008.6	890.6	1 015.7
Total	952.8	1 009.8	997.1	1 000.0	957.9	1 248.4	1 181.6	1 036.5	1 346.1	1 116.1	501.5	1 066.0	1 083.9	1 213.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	43.3	35.1	36.5	63.5	39.0	22.7	33.4	7.1	120.4	79.2	47.2	28.8	91.0	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	36.4	32.6	36.5	35.0	34.9	52.5	18.1	36.9	41.5	29.5	32.3	40.7	52.5	62.1
India <sup>7</sup>	2.7	—	36.5	208.5	—	—	33.3	114.5	133.8	320.6	265.0	231.2	112.0	...
Iran	28.6	27.8	39.4	52.9	25.7	43.4	27.0	82.4	53.4	43.9	32.1	69.6	33.1	...
Iraq	19.0	22.6	25.3	30.0	18.3	24.1	35.6	24.7	30.1	32.5	32.9	28.4	34.1	...
Japan	138.4	198.2	273.6	253.4	241.7	322.6	294.0	243.4	269.5	264.2	236.7	286.3	220.6	251.1
Lebanon	4.2	5.9	5.4	7.3	3.4	8.3	7.1	9.0	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.4	6.6	...
Malaya-Singapore	43.0	51.2	39.6	41.8	22.4	33.5	60.6	38.3	49.8	37.0	42.3	56.3	61.2	43.0
Pakistan	51.3	32.7	11.5	23.1	—	5.8	24.7	4.9	19.5	21.8	46.2	—	19.3	...
Total	323.6	371.0	467.8	652.0	346.4	490.2	500.4	554.1	603.4	756.3	695.0	717.9	539.4	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	32.2	32.2	33.1	33.6	28.8	29.9	37.7	34.4	34.4	26.7	39.1	35.7	36.9	26.2
French Morocco	54.3	62.7	68.0	71.9	45.9	75.9	62.6	75.7	67.0	84.1	60.7	112.2	61.7	88.4
French West Africa	11.6	10.8	14.1	15.4	17.0	13.7	12.0	18.3	14.1	13.3	16.0	20.5	13.1	13.7
Tunisia	14.8	11.6	13.0	15.0	5.8	13.4	15.0	10.7	19.7	12.8	16.9	16.4	13.9	18.6
Total	112.9	117.3	128.2	135.9	97.5	132.9	127.3	139.1	135.2	136.9	132.7	184.8	125.6	146.9
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	23.5	24.6	21.3	28.0	23.7	18.8	33.3	26.4	21.2	33.6	30.8	22.8	23.9	...
WORLD TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	2 725	2 775	3 200	3 150	2 400	3 800	3 800	3 300	3 700	3 200	2 350	3 300	3 750	3 500

NOTE: Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (tel quel). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

<sup>2</sup>Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries; afterwards the source is the Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — <sup>3</sup>Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — <sup>4</sup>Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — <sup>5</sup>Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — <sup>6</sup>Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — <sup>7</sup>Through 1952, private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade.

NOTE: On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales en 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — <sup>2</sup>Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — <sup>3</sup>Y compris les mélasse concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — <sup>4</sup>Non compris le commerce entre les États-Unis et leurs territoires. — <sup>5</sup>Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — <sup>6</sup>Y compris les mélasse à teneur en sucre élevée, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — <sup>7</sup>Jusqu'à fin 1952, commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total.



Table 17. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954	1955												
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
<b>WHEAT</b>															
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange <sup>1</sup> .....	U.S.\$/ 60 lb.	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99	2.00	1.94	1.99	2.03	2.04	2.08	
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/ 60 lb.	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.72	
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange <sup>2</sup> .....	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	24.2	25.0	24.4	23.6	22.6	23.4	24.5	24.1	22.7	22.11	23.7	—	—	
<b>RYE</b>															
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis .....	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/ 56 lb.	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.97	0.95	1.03	
<b>BARLEY</b>															
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis .....	U.S.\$/ 48 lb.	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.12	
Canada : No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/ 48 lb.	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.01	
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange <sup>3</sup> .....	£,s.d./ long ton	25/3 10	26/12 3	76/18 11	25/12 9	24/8 3	24/12 3	24 5 9	24 6 10	22/14 4	23 3 0	23/16 0	23 8 8	24/3/8	
<b>OATS</b>															
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/ 34 lb.	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.82	
<b>MAIZE</b>															
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago .....	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.30	1.31	1.19	1.17	1.25	
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange <sup>4</sup> ..	Guilders/ 100 kg.	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78	27.35	28.12	25.37	24.56	23.98	24.03	24.53	
<b>SORGHUM</b>															
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City .....	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72	2.35	2.23	2.17	2.03	2.01	2.14	
<b>RICE</b>															
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans .....	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.05	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.20	
<b>SUGAR</b>															
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York .....	U.S.c./lb.	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.56	5.47	5.33	
Cuba : f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract) .....	U.S.c./lb.	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.27	3.28	3.19	3.16	
<b>ORANGES</b>															
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8.88	—	—	—	—	—	8.30	
California Valencia, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	4.75	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14	5.80	5.22	6.31	5.63	6.49	7.22	
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/ 90-lb. box	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01	5.42	5.59	5.04	4.07	4.06	4.59	
<b>LEMONS</b>															
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border .....	D.M./case	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31	25.08	26.08	24.79	27.64	24.50	25.18	
<b>SOYBEANS</b>															
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	£,s.d./ long ton	45 0 0	44 15 7	45 1 3	42 4 0	41 7 6	41 6 3	40 9 6	39 17 6	37 1 10	37 12 6	38 6 11	37 9 5	38 4 4	
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	£,s.d./ long ton	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 14 0	41 5 0	40 0 0	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>GROUNDNUTS</b>															
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 % f.s.q., c.i.f. European ports .....	£,s.d./ long ton	56 0 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	51 16 0	50 0 0	49 10 0	55 12 0	56 16 8	60 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	46 16 0	46/17/6	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954	1 9 5 5											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>LINSEED</b> Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½% c. & f. European ports...	£ s.d./ long ton	55 0 0	56 0 0	57 7 6	55 6 0	54 19 5	56 1 2	60 11 0	59 19 2	53 3 0	52 3 2	54 6 3	56 17 0	60 5 0
<b>COPRA</b> Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports .....	£ s.d./ long ton	73 4 0	74 10 0	72 7 6	67 10 0	67 12 6	65 6 3	67 0 0	67 13 9	64 4 0	65 15 0	66 7 6	65 15 0	66 12 6
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports. ....	U.S.\$/ long ton	197 50	205 25	196 38	185 00	183 62	177 62	182 40	184 75	172 40	179 00	185 12	175 00	175 25
<b>PALM KERNELS</b> Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Euro- pean ports. ....	Belg.fr.s./ metric ton	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 990	7 038
<b>OLIVE OIL</b> French N. Africa, edible, 1%, f.o.b. ....	£ s.d./ metric ton	225 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	*220 0 0	*230 0 0	*230 0 0	*230 0 0	*252 10 0	*260 0 0	*260 0 0	*280 0 0	*280 0 0	*280 0 0
<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b> U.S., crude, 1½% bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.\$/ metric ton	305 40	316 00	308 25	302 80	295 00	290 00	305 00	297 00	285 00	285 00	284 00	285 00	281 00
<b>GROUNDNUT OIL</b> Indian, crude, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£ s.d./ long ton	110 10 0	108 0 0	101 15 0	94 6 0	95 12 6	98 5 0	104 6 0	111 10 0	109 2 0	106 3 4	104 17 6	104 18 0	111 5 0
<b>COTTONSEED OIL</b> U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.\$/ metric ton	267	282	277	265	264	271	287	295	286	292	301	300	304
<b>LINSEED OIL</b> Argentina and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London....	£ s.d./ long ton	80 13 0	83 7 6	84 15 0	82 8 0	85 0 0	87 7 6	93 2 0	94 17 6	88 12 0	86 7 6	90 10 0	96 16 0	101 5 0
<b>CASTOR OIL</b> Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports .....	£ s.d./ long ton	99 12 0	92 5 0	92 0 0	90 4 0	87 10 0	89 0 0	92 4 0	102 5 0	96 6 0	94 5 0	103 0 0	108 4 0	112 10 0
<b>COCONUT OIL</b> Straits, 3½% drums, c.i.f. European ports...	£ s.d./ long ton	107 0 0	*107 10 0	*106 5 0	*97 0 0	*96 10 0	*94 0 0	*94 19 10	*94 12 6	*92 12 0	*93 7 6	*93 15 0	*92 18 0	*94 0 0
<b>PALM OIL</b> Belgian Congo, 6% bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	Belg.fr./ long ton	11 290	11 675	11 700	11 580	11 300	11 288	11 310	*11 362	*11 400	*11 400	*11 400	*11 400	*11 475
<b>GROUNDNUT CAKE</b> Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom...	£ s.d./ long ton	49 5 6	47 1 8	40 7 0	37 10 11	38 6 8	40 15 0	41 13 4	41 12 6	41 12 0	40 12 3	41 2 6	40 12 0	40 0 0
<b>COTTONSEED MEAL</b> U.S., 41% protein, bag- ged, wholesale price, Memphis .....	U.S.\$/ short ton	70 75	72 40	67 60	62 90	60 60	60 40	58 90	60 75	59 90	56 75	55 10	53 50	56 25
<b>COFFEE</b> U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	68 5	67 0	54 5	58 3	58 0	54 5	58 5	53 5	55 0	61 0	56 8	54 0	53 0
<b>CACAO</b> U.S.: Accra, spot New York .....	U.S.c./lb.	47 5	48 8	47 6	40 1	37 5	36 5	38 1	37 0	31 8	32 2	34 0	32 4	32 4
U.K.: Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot Lon- don .....	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	378 11	386 0	371 7	311 2	294 4	284 2	290 2	281 5	254 6	254 10	259 8	251 11	248 10
<b>TEA</b> India: Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price <sup>a</sup> .....	Sh.d./lb.	5 5 5	5 7 3	5 3 4	4 3 2	3 6 7	—	3 2 8	4 2 6	3 11 4	3 7 9	3 3 6	3 2 3	2 9 0
Ceylon: Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price <sup>a</sup> .....	Sh.d./lb.	5 5 5	5 2 3	4 7 1	3 1 6	2 5 0	1 11 8	2 7 9	3 3 1	4 0 5	3 9 7	3 5 7	3 7 4	3 6 6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954	1955												
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
<b>TOBACCO</b>															
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price															
Average types 11-14... type 11 .....	U.S.c./lb.	1041 6 41 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 6	51 5	55 0	52 5	1045 0	45 0
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur .....	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	—	3/2 0	3/2 0	3/2 0	3/4 0	—	—	42 7	51 0	—	—	—	—
<b>STEERS</b>															
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago .....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	26 53	26 98	26 17	25 80	24 62	23 09	22 63	22 72	22 43	22 69	22 01	20 83	20 35	—
Denmark: Steers first class, for export .....	øre/kg.	245	250	251	255	258	264	281	279	263	230	250	251	258	—
<b>BEEF</b>															
U.K. : Argentine, hind-quarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London <sup>11</sup>	Pence/lb.	27 57	29 53	29 06	28 78	33 20	32 29	31 65	27 46	27 03	25 38	28 09	21 53	25 76	—
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London <sup>11</sup> .....	Pence/lb.	21 28	23 48	22 75	19 60	21 20	19 12	23 14	23 35	25 38	24 50	22 56	17 90	18 50	—
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London <sup>11</sup> .....	Pence/lb.	20 26	20 95	19 05	15 00	15 40	16 26	1020 27	21 67	22 58	21 79	21 15	16 96	17 25	—
<b>LAMB</b>															
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market London <sup>11</sup>															
Old season's .....	Pence/lb.	25 52	24 84	23 62	20 30	19 16	19 68	20 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New season's .....	Pence/lb.	29 47	28 63	27 25	24 61	23 85	24 26	23 78	24 38	25 43	26 44	27 22	24 95	23 76	—
<b>PIGS</b>															
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago .....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	17 30	16 75	16 10	16 11	16 90	17 24	19 51	17 83	16 31	16 18	14 44	12 23	10 75	—
<b>BACON</b>															
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange ....	Sh.d./112 lb.	266/7	271/4	260/3	240/0	223/4	220/0	236/1	267/0	304/5	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	—
<b>BUTTER</b>															
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange .....	Sh.d./112 lb.	390/0	400/0	400/0	400/0	400/0	395/0	368/0	345/9	337/7	377/6	414/3	447/5	462/0	—
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange .....	Sh.d./112 lb.	360/0	361/0	345/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	333/6	325/0	342/0	375/0	398/10	403/0	—
<b>CHEESE</b>															
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange .....	Sh.d./112 lb.	180/0	172/0	155/0	152/0	150/6	152/6	170/7	174/0	186/7	210/2	241/0	261/0	270/0	—
<b>EGGS</b>															
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society .....	Kr./kg.	3 96	3 41	2 78	2 92	3 26	3 10	3 42	3 52	4 17	4 41	4 72	5 08	4 71	—
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction .....	Guilders/100 kg.	252	212	168	182	189	175	200	207	238	250	281	304	276	—
<b>TALLOW</b>															
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York .....	U.S.c./lb.	8 91	9 20	8 99	7 44	7 94	7 59	7 81	8 25	8 34	8 50	8 81	8 84	8 79	—
<b>LARD</b>															
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York...	U.S.c./lb.	15 18	14 47	14 11	13 81	14 78	14 12	13 84	13 28	12 84	13 38	13 59	13 19	11 94	—
<b>HIDES</b>															
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb. ....	Sh.d./lb.	2 6	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5	2 3 3/4	2 3 1/4	2 3 1/4	2 3 1/4	2 4 1/4	2 5 1/4	...	—
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago .....	U.S.c./lb.	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 5	11 8	10 8	12 0	13 5	13 8	14 8	14 8	13 3	13 3	—
<b>COTTON</b>															
U.S. : Middling 15/16" average of 14 principal markets .....	U.S.c./lb.	33 94	34 04	34 05	33 48	33 38	33 73	33 84	33 68	33 58	33 04	32 93	33 64	33 70	—
U.K. : Egyptian Karnak, fully good, Liverpool .....	Pence/lb.	47 00	47 40	48 00	47 69	46 06	45 20	44 81	49 21	50 25	49 20	47 36	48 08	...	—
<b>JUTE</b>															
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee...	£/long ton	116 6	119 8	120 0	108 9	103 8	94 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	91 3	100 2	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954	1955											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>SISAL</b> U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London .....	£/long ton	70 2	72 8	79 8	84 6	80 8	80 0	80 5	84 5	85 0	84 9	80 10	76 3	182.5
<b>WOOL</b> U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K. ....	Pence/lb.	114	113	116	114	112	112	112	107	—	96	97	97	99
<b>RUBBER</b> Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales. ....	Straits c./lb.	86.15	98 96	99 11	88.12	89 71	91 02	105 26	127 35	143 20	147 39	124 79	121 28	1129.72
<b>LUMBER</b> Sweden : 2 1/2" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Härnösand district .....	Kronor/standard	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160	12 10
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood .....	£.s.d./standard	78 10 10	78 10 4	76 1 0	78 13 1	80 3 8	80 8 5	83 8 11	82 18 5	82 8 3	83 0 2	86 3/9	87 4 1	85 7/11
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill. ....	U.S.\$/thousand board feet	83 00	83 97	85 07	85 07	85 62	87 12	87 54	88 07	89 17	89 32	89 18	87 96	88 09
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-36 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria .....	DM/cubic meter	167 43	168 38	167 65	166 19	166 50	168 24	170 15	170 54	170 35	169 54	168 20	167 50	164 50
<b>WOOD PULP</b> Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed. Eastern Canadian mill .....	Can.\$/short ton	116 03	120 55	122 15	122 73	123 32	123 09	122 97	123 05	123 20	123 40	—	129 92	129 88
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value .....	Markkaa/metric ton	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	27 200	27 000	937 5
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value .....	Kronor/metric ton	920 5	922 8	926 1	958 4	943 9	938 8	942 3	941 2	911 5	939 5	940 5	931 8	115 49
<b>NEWSPRINT</b> Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec .....	Can.\$/short ton	108 10	107 82	109 25	109 63	110 15	109 95	109 84	109 91	110 05	110 22	110 95	115 44	2/13/0
U.K. : Average import value .....	£.s.d./cwt.	2 13 0	2 13 1	2 11 11	2 13 3	2 12 11	2 12 5	2 13 1	2 12 11	2 13 1	2 13 3	2/13 1	2 12 7	...
Finland : Average export value .....	Markkaa/metric ton	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	30 600	30 000	...
<b>FRESH FISH</b> U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes .....	Sh./112lb.	42	57	42	44	51	44	35	39	45	46	53	44	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes .....	Sh./112lb.	30	26	25	21	32	26	25	27	21	18	24	30	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes .....	Sh./112lb.	66	71	60	46	54	54	53	56	53	67	69	60	...
<b>SALTED FISH</b> Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa .....	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
<b>CANNED FISH</b> U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles. ....	U.S.\$/case	12.90	12.90	12 90	12 90	12.70	12 50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12 80	12 80	12.80

<sup>1</sup>December 1944, December and March delivery; January-February, March delivery; March, March and May delivery; April, May delivery; May, May and July delivery; June, July delivery; July, July and September delivery; August, September delivery; September, September and December delivery; October-November, December delivery; December, December and March delivery. — <sup>2</sup>December 1954, December delivery; January-March, March delivery; April-May, May delivery; June, July delivery; July, July and October delivery; August-October, October delivery. — <sup>3</sup>December 1954, December delivery; January-July 1955, for current month delivery; August-September, September delivery; October-November, November delivery; December, January delivery. — <sup>4</sup>December 1954-January, January delivery; February-March, March delivery; April-May, May delivery; June-July, July delivery; August-September, September delivery; October-November, November delivery; December, January delivery. — <sup>5</sup>Tunisian. — <sup>6</sup>Rotterdam. — <sup>7</sup>5% from 27 July 1955. — <sup>8</sup>Metric ton, from November 1955. — <sup>9</sup>Exclusive of export duty and excise; export duty in sh/d. India: from 2 October 0/8.3; from 10 January 1955, 1/0; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2; from 1 August 1955, 0/7.5; from 1 October 1955, 0/9.7. Ceylon: from 18 November 1954, 1/6.5; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5; from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — <sup>10</sup>Type 11 only. — <sup>11</sup>Average of daily median prices. — <sup>12</sup>New season's. — <sup>13</sup>Provisional.

<sup>1</sup>Décembre 1954, livraison décembre et mars; janvier-février, livraison mars; mars, livraison mars et mai; avril, livraison mai; mai, livraison mai et juillet; juin, livraison juillet; juillet, livraison juillet et septembre; août, livraison septembre; septembre, livraison septembre et décembre; octobre-novembre, livraison décembre; décembre, livraison décembre et mars. — <sup>2</sup>Décembre 1954, livraison décembre; janvier-mars, livraison mars; avril-mai, livraison mai; juin, livraison juillet; juillet, livraison juillet et octobre; août-octobre, livraison octobre. — <sup>3</sup>Décembre 1954, livraison décembre; janvier-juillet 1955 pour livraison dans le mois en cours; août-septembre, livraison septembre; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre; décembre, livraison janvier. — <sup>4</sup>Décembre 1954-janvier, livraison janvier; février-mars, livraison mars; avril-mai, livraison mai; juin-juillet, livraison juillet; août-septembre, livraison septembre; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre; décembre, livraison janvier. — <sup>5</sup>Tunisienne. — <sup>6</sup>Rotterdam. — <sup>7</sup>5% depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — <sup>8</sup>Tonne métrique à partir de novembre 1955. — <sup>9</sup>Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde: à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8.3; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9.7; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5.2; à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1955, 0/7.5; à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1955, 0/9.7. Ceylan: à partir du 18 novembre 1954, 1/6.5; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11.9; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6.5; à partir du 6 juin, 0/9.5; depuis le 9 septembre, 1/0.2. — <sup>10</sup>Type 11 seulement. — <sup>11</sup>Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — <sup>12</sup>De la nouvelle campagne. — <sup>13</sup>Provisoire.



Table 18. - Barley: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Orge: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month Année et mois	Argentina	Canada	Denmark	France	French Morocco	Germany, Western	India	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 48 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Francs 100 kg.	I Marks/100 kg.	II Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I Dollars/48 lb.	II	
1934-38	6.2	10.50	14.36	94.08	—	19.8	16.7	2.64	183	13.2	14.82	9/10	10.55	10.77
1947	13.5	1.13	52.04	1 633	1 033	19.4	—	8.62	6 175	758	26.56	24/1	1.70	2.22
1948	15.0	1.12	52.83	1 930	1 525	22.0	20.0	12.07	5 363	1 777	27.60	27/7	1.15	1.30
1949	15.7	1.36	44.84	1 933	1 250	32.5	22.0	14.04	4 331	2 307	23.99	26/4	1.04	1.43
1950	21.7	1.37	50.78	1 726	1 507	35.5	31.4	18.38	4 697	2 755	29.11	28/5	1.18	1.46
1951	27.2	1.27	64.40	2 652	1 960	44.3	37.4	8.38	5 447	3 272	35.31	42/5	1.24	1.36
1952	39.5	1.25	60.30	2 838	2 306	43.4	37.2	8.38	5 998	3 467	36.00	32/7	1.36	1.52
1953	39.5	0.95	45.91	2 416	1 955	41.0	36.0	10.11	3 920	3 788	28.30	28/1	1.15	1.40
1954	39.5	1.12	47.85	2 500	1 839	42.2	33.5	6.57	4 364	3 738	35.00	24/2	1.06	1.32
1954 IX	39.5	1.14	47.67	2 200	—	41.6	35.7	7.81	3 880	3 738	30.20	23/9	1.05	1.33
X	39.5	1.09	46.90	2 300	1 878	42.0	35.3	7.75	3 912	3 738	32.18	22/10	1.08	1.38
XI	39.5	1.19	49.81	2 400	1 860	42.3	35.2	6.25	4 025	3 738	34.75	23/8	1.08	1.36
XII	39.5	1.15	55.10	2 600	1 900	42.5	35.5	6.50	4 400	3 738	35.92	26/9	1.09	1.29
1955 I	39.5	1.19	53.44	2 700	1 874	42.7	35.8	6.69	4 675	3 738	35.63	28/6	1.09	1.35
II	39.5	1.22	53.25	2 500	1 865	42.8	36.1	5.50	4 937	3 738	36.15	29/10	1.08	1.33
III	39.5	1.09	49.38	2 500	1 858	43.1	36.2	4.47	5 000	3 738	37.32	29/4	1.08	1.34
IV	39.5	1.07	48.30	3 000	1 860	43.3	36.4	4.75	5 050	3 738	36.40	27/10	1.07	1.34
V	39.5	1.07	50.50	2 600	1 860	43.3	36.6	5.12	5 050	3 738	36.41	26/3	1.07	1.29
VI	39.5	1.05	50.12	2 200	1 860	43.2	36.8	6.44	4 680	3 738	—	25/9	1.00	1.29
VII	39.5	1.04	51.25	2 150	1 835	43.2	37.0	6.53	4 800	3 700	—	25/1	1.00	1.18
VIII	39.5	1.03	41.75	2 500	1 843	42.6	37.3	5.62	5 280	3 700	—	22/9	0.88	1.17
IX	39.5	1.02	44.05	2 600	1 837	41.8	37.1	5.97	5 350	3 700	33.98	21/9	0.90	1.13
X	39.5	1.04	46.38	2 600	—	42.4	37.0	6.33	5 525	3 700	34.53	22/4	0.91	1.16
XI	39.5	1.02	46.06	2 600	—	42.8	36.9	6.69	5 540	3 700	34.56	22/3	0.92	1.13
XII	—	1.01	48.60	2 800	—	—	—	8.06	5 570	3 700	34.73	22/3	0.92	1.12
Price in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./m.														
1934-38	20	23	32	45	—	80	67	25	155	38	38	48	25	35
1947	140	52	108	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	74	96	78	102
1948	45	51	110	72	58	66	60	98	93	—	77	109	53	60
1949	42	57	85	57	45	82	55	104	74	64	49	95	48	66
1950	43	59	74	49	43	85	75	147	75	77	56	78	54	67
1951	54	58	93	76	56	105	89	47	87	91	68	117	57	62
1952	79	59	87	81	66	103	89	47	96	96	70	90	62	70
1953	79	45	66	69	56	98	86	57	63	105	55	77	53	64
1954	79	53	69	71	53	100	80	37	70	104	68	77	49	61
1954 IX	79	54	69	63	—	99	85	44	62	104	58	65	48	61
X	79	51	68	66	54	100	84	44	63	104	62	63	50	63
XI	79	56	72	69	53	101	84	35	64	104	67	65	50	63
XII	79	54	80	74	54	101	85	37	70	104	69	74	50	59
1955 I	79	56	77	77	54	102	85	38	75	104	69	79	50	62
II	79	57	77	71	53	102	86	31	79	104	70	82	50	61
III	79	51	72	71	53	103	86	25	80	104	72	81	50	62
IV	79	50	70	86	53	103	87	27	81	104	70	77	49	62
V	79	50	73	74	53	103	87	29	81	104	70	72	49	59
VI	79	49	73	63	53	103	88	36	75	104	—	71	46	59
VII	79	49	74	61	52	103	88	37	77	103	—	69	44	54
VIII	79	48	60	71	53	101	89	32	84	103	—	63	41	54
IX	79	47	64	74	52	100	88	34	86	103	66	40	41	52
X	59	48	67	74	—	101	88	36	88	103	67	61	42	53
XI	22	47	67	74	—	102	88	38	89	103	67	61	42	52
XII	—	46	70	80	—	—	—	45	89	103	67	61	42	51

<sup>1</sup>Crop year from this year forward: Argentina, December-November; Canada, France, United States II, August-July; Germany, Italy, Japan, United States I, July-June; India, May-April; Sweden, August-May. — <sup>2</sup>1939. — <sup>3</sup>Provisional. — <sup>4</sup>Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.

**Argentina:** 1934 to 1948, all barley; from 1949, No. 2 fodder; average price to producers, bagged on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Canada:** No. 3 C.W.; wholesale price through 1938; from 1947, No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; 1947 and 1948, price to producers; from 1949, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark:** Fodder, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France:** Domestic, price to producers, excluding taxes; 1934-38 free price, Paris; 1947 through August 1951, government fixed price; from September 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **French Morocco:** "Chaoula," wholesale price, Casablanca. — **Germany, Western:** I - Brewing, average price to producers. II - Fodder, average price to producers. — **India:** Average wholesale price; 1939 through 1949 provincial; 1950 through April 1953, procurement price, Punjab; from May 1953, Abohar, Punjab. — **Italy:** Price to producers; 1934-38, government fixed, Southern Italy; from 1947, free price, Foggia. — **Japan:** Naked, average price to producers, including straw bags; from 1947, government fixed price exclusive of premiums. — **Sweden:** Fodder, average price to producers; through 1938, selected coastal and inland towns; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom:** All descriptions, average price to growers, England and Wales. — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

<sup>1</sup>Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Argentine, décembre-novembre; Canada, France, Etats-Unis II, août-juillet; Allemagne, Italie-Japon, Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin; Inde, mai-avril; Suède, août-mai. — <sup>2</sup>1939. — <sup>3</sup>Chiffre provisoire. — <sup>4</sup>A partir de ce mois, ne comprend pas les paiements dits de compensation.

**Argentine:** 1934 à 1948, tous types d'orge; depuis 1949, orge fourragère N° 2; prix moyen à la production, en sacs, sur wagon, au port Buenos Aires; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Canada:** Jusqu'à fin 1938, prix de gros pour orge N° 3, C.W.; 1947, orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port-Arthur; 1947 et 1948, prix à la production; à partir de 1949, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark:** Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague pour orge fourragère. — **France:** Orge indigène, prix à la production, taxes non comprises; 1934-38, prix du marché libre, Paris; de 1947 à fin août 1951, prix fixé par le gouvernement; à partir de septembre 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Maroc français:** Orge "Chaoula", prix de gros, Casablanca. — **Allemagne occidentale:** I - Orge de brasserie, prix moyen à la production. — II - Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production. — **Inde:** Prix de gros moyen; 1939 à 1949, dans les provinces; 1950 à avril 1953, prix des achats du gouvernement, Pendjab; depuis mai 1953, à Abohar, Pendjab. — **Italie:** Prix à la production; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie méridionale; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Foggia. — **Japon:** Orge nue, prix moyen à la production, sacs de paille compris; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, primes non comprises. — **Suède:** Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production; jusqu'à fin 1938, dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni:** Tous types d'orge, prix moyen à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 3; prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Table 19. - Oats: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Avoine: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 34 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I	II
									Dollars/32 lb.	
1934-38	16 0	89.03	10.40	13.84	86.15	17.1	13.21	7/1	10.35	10.36
1947	16 0	316 25	0.84	50.58	1 383	17.5	21.03	18/3	1.05	1.05
1948	16 0	409.45	0.78	52.44	1 815	20.0	22.00	21/1	0.73	0.74
1949	14.0	307.37	0.91	41.28	1 818	21.8	22.41	21/1	0.66	0.70
1950	21.0	306.30	0.96	43.54	1 625	30.7	27.38	21/8	0.79	0.88
1951	25.5	403.74	0.91	63.02	2 462	37.3	33.56	25 10	0.82	0.89
1952	38 0	391.50	0.80	50.10	2 221	35.1	33.45	26/8	0.79	0.83
1953	38 0	296.78	0.73	39.54	2 129	32.1	25.82	23/5	0.74	0.77
1954	38 0	298.68	0.90	46.49	2 000	30.7	34.33	21 8	10.76	0.77
1954 IX	38 0	295.50	0.87	43.67	2 000	32.7	28.14	19/6	0.71	0.76
X	38 0	283.75	0.95	44.50	2 000	32.1	31.06	19/8	0.73	0.79
XI	38 0	318.15	0.96	48.12	2 000	32.0	34.41	21/6	0.76	0.85
XII	38 0	334.64	0.95	54.05	2 000	32.3	35.75	26/0	0.77	0.84
1955 I	38 0	342.72	0.95	52.69	2 100	32.5	35.44	27/9	0.77	0.81
II	38 0	338.88	0.95	51.44	1 900	32.8	35.83	28/2	0.76	0.80
III	38 0	315.60	0.90	48.19	1 900	33.0	36.89	27/7	0.74	0.77
IV	38 0	326.21	0.92	47.90	2 000	33.2	35.65	26/4	0.73	0.71
V	38 0	341.30	0.93	51.19	1 900	33.7	35.82	26/4	0.72	0.71
VI	38 0	330.00	0.90	52.25	2 000	34.0	—	27/7	0.70	0.71
VII	38 0	327.50	0.81	55.06	2 000	34.3	—	28/6	0.60	—
VIII	38 0	302.92	0.81	42.25	2 000	33.6	—	22/5	0.55	0.58
IX	38 0	290.60	0.79	44.15	2 000	32.4	33.79	21/7	0.56	0.61
X	38 0	298.80	0.79	44.50	1 900	32.0	34.83	23/3	0.59	—
XI	38 0	294.20	0.80	44.19	2 000	32.3	35.39	23/5	0.60	0.64
XII	55.0	299.60	0.82	45.35	2 100	—	35.91	22/7	0.63	0.69
Prices in U. S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.										
1934-38	20	32	27	30	40	69	33	34	24	25
1947	48	72	55	105	—	—	59	72	72	73
1948	48	93	51	109	68	60	61	84	50	51
1949	37	68	54	78	54	55	46	76	45	48
1950	42	61	58	63	46	73	53	60	54	61
1951	51	81	58	91	72	89	65	71	56	61
1952	76	78	53	73	63	84	65	73	54	57
1953	76	59	50	57	61	76	50	65	51	53
1954	76	60	60	67	57	73	66	60	52	53
1954 IX	76	59	58	63	57	78	54	54	49	52
X	76	57	63	64	57	76	60	54	50	54
XI	76	64	64	70	57	76	67	59	52	59
XII	76	67	63	78	57	77	69	72	53	58
1955 I	76	69	63	76	60	77	69	76	53	56
II	76	68	63	74	54	78	69	78	52	55
III	76	63	59	70	54	79	71	76	51	53
IV	76	65	60	69	57	79	69	73	50	49
V	76	68	61	74	54	80	69	73	49	49
VI	76	66	59	76	57	81	—	76	48	49
VII	76	65	54	80	57	82	—	79	41	—
VIII	76	61	53	61	57	80	—	62	38	40
IX	76	58	52	64	57	77	65	59	39	42
X	57	60	52	64	54	76	67	64	41	—
XI	21	59	52	64	57	77	68	65	42	44
XII	31	60	53	66	60	—	69	62	43	48

1936-38. — \*Crop year from this year forward: Argentina, December-November; Canada and France, August-July; Western Germany and United States, July-June; Sweden, August-May. — \*Provisional. — \*Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.

**Argentina:** No. 2 yellow, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, average price to producers; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Belgium:** Average price to producers, leading markets, excluding taxes and premiums. — **Canada:** 1934-38 and 1947 through 1948, average price to producers; from 1949, No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark:** Average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France:** Domestic price to producers, excluding taxes; 1934-38; free price, Paris; 1947 through 1950, government fixed price; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western:** Fodder, standard price to producers. — **Sweden:** White, fodder, average price to producers; 1934-38, price at selected coastal and inland towns; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom:** All descriptions, average price to growers (England and Wales). — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers. II - No. 3, white, wholesale price, Chicago.

1936-38. — \*Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Argentine, décembre-novembre; Canada et France, août-juillet; Allemagne occidentale et États-Unis, juillet-juin; Suède, août-mai. — \*Chiffre provisoire. — \*À partir de ce mois, ne comprend pas les paiements dits de compensation.

**Argentine:** Avoine jaune No 2, en sacs, sur wagons, au port, Buenos Aires, prix moyen à la production; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Belgique:** Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés, non compris les taxes et les subventions. — **Canada:** 1934-38 et 1947 à fin 1948, prix moyen à la production; depuis 1949, No 2 C.W., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur; prix de gros intérieur et prix à l'exportation. — **Danemark:** Moyenne des cours, bourse de Copenhague. — **France:** Avoine indigène, prix à la production, taxes non comprises; 1934-38, prix du marché libre, Paris; 1947-50, prix fixé par le gouvernement; depuis 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Avoine fourragère, prix standard à la production. — **Suède:** Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production; 1934-38, prix dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni:** Avoine tous genres, prix moyen à la production (Angleterre et pays de G. Iles); — **États-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production. II - No 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 20. - Maize : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month Année et mois	Argentina	Brazil	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Italy	Union of S. Africa	United States		Yugoslavia
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.	Piastres/ 140 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	I	II	Dinars/ 100 kg.
								Dollars/\$6 lb.		
1934-38.....	6.1	'19.06	'92	'2.35	3.68	'78	'8/10	'0.71	'0.77	—
1947.....	'14.0	64.28	220	10.46	...	5 663	21/3	2.16	2.33	'250
1948.....	15.5	87.03	220	12.25	40.32	5 875	22/0	1.30	1.38	283
1949.....	16.0	96.89	220	12.40	40.95	4 865	22/0	1.25	1.29	283
1950.....	32.8	74.69	230	10.22	41.43	6 354	24/0	1.53	1.73	283
1951.....	40.0	96.67	230	15.41	125.26	5 453	26/6	1.66	1.83	500
1952.....	45.0	130.88	242	'11.56	139.06	6 269	30/0	1.51	1.59	1 899
1953.....	45.0	160.33	254	10.41	98.54	4 529	32/0	1.48	1.53	1 589
1954.....	45.0	138.20	266	7.31	74.71	4 886	31/0	'1.51	'1.48	2 002
1954 IX.....	45.0	111.68	231	9.25	63.75	4 250	31/0	1.53	1.64	1 778
X.....	45.0	118.80	243	7.50	95.00	4 300	31/0	1.45	1.54	1 777
XI.....	45.0	138.00	220	7.00	85.00	4 150	31/0	1.37	1.48	1 787
XII.....	45.0	157.84	248	7.00	85.00	4 600	31/0	1.39	1.52	1 833
1955 I.....	45.0	168.14	264	7.38	91.25	4 750	31/0	1.40	1.52	1 981
II.....	45.0	166.19	284	7.75	120.00	4 850	31/0	1.40	1.50	2 122
III.....	45.0	184.22	284	'7.00	136.25	4 750	31/0	1.36	1.46	2 118
IV.....	45.0	203.45	284	'6.88	148.75	4 950	31/0	1.36	1.46	2 176
V.....	45.0	196.58	298	7.00	148.75	4 950	30/0	1.40	1.48	2 245
VI.....	45.0	216.00	312	'7.75	153.75	5 450	30/0	1.40	1.47	2 198
VII.....	45.0	210.00	369	8.00	171.25	5 815	30/0	1.40	1.47	2 313
VIII.....	45.0	...	...	8.00	178.75	6 050	30/0	1.30	1.30	2 383
IX.....	45.0	...	398	8.00	215.00	...	30/0	1.24	1.31	2 397
X.....	45.0	...	372	8.25	210.00	4 950	30/0	1.14	1.19	2 343
XI.....	45.0	...	309	9.75	210.00	5 000	30/0	1.09	1.17	2 310
XII.....	55.0	...	...	10.25	207.00	'5 050	30/0	1.15	1.25	...

Prices in U. S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.

1934-38.....	20	'18	'33	'22	23	'52	'24	'28	'31	—
1947.....	'42	58	65	85	...	—	47	85	92	'50
1948.....	46	78	65	99	152	102	49	51	54	56
1949.....	42	87	59	92	130	83	40	49	51	56
1950.....	66	67	47	58	109	102	37	60	68	56
1951.....	80	87	47	97	330	87	41	65	72	100
1952.....	90	118	50	'65	145	100	46	59	63	63
1953.....	90	—	52	61	86	72	49	58	60	53
1954.....	90	—	55	41	66	78	48	'59	'58	67
1954 IX.....	90	—	47	52	56	68	48	60	65	59
X.....	90	—	50	42	83	69	48	57	61	59
XI.....	90	—	45	39	75	66	48	54	58	60
XII.....	90	—	51	39	75	74	48	55	60	61
1955 I.....	90	—	54	42	80	76	48	55	60	66
II.....	90	—	58	44	105	78	48	55	59	71
III.....	90	—	58	'39	120	76	48	54	57	71
IV.....	90	—	58	'39	130	79	48	54	57	73
V.....	90	—	61	39	130	79	46	55	58	75
VI.....	90	—	64	'43	135	87	46	55	58	73
VII.....	90	—	76	45	150	93	46	55	58	77
VIII.....	90	—	—	45	157	97	46	51	51	79
IX.....	90	—	82	45	189	—	46	49	52	80
X.....	68	—	76	46	184	79	46	45	47	78
XI.....	25	—	63	55	184	80	46	43	46	77
XII.....	31	—	—	58	182	'81	46	45	49	...

'1938. — '1935-39. — '1939. — 'A Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, April-March ; India, November-October ; Italy, September-August ; Union of South Africa, May-April ; United States, October-September ; Yugoslavia, August-July. — 'January-October average price, 13.65 rupees per 82.28 lb., or \$77 per metric ton. — 'Includes incidental charges. — 'Provisional.

**Argentina :** Yellow and red ; 1934-38, basic price to producers, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Brazil :** Yellow, average of quotations, São Paulo Exchange. — **Egypt :** Nab el Gamal, middling ; 1935-39, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, government fixed price to producers. — **India :** Wholesale price ; 1939, provincial ; from 1947, Malhipur bold, Bahrach, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonesia :** Wholesale price ; 1934-38, yellow, shelled, Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, white, shelled, Djakarta. — **Italy :** Price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed, North Italy ; from 1947, free price, Venice. — **Union of South Africa :** 1934-38, White Dents No. 2, bagged, free on rail producer's station, average price to producers ; from 1947, White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints, No. 6, government fixed price. — **United States : I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3 yellow ; wholesale price, Chicago. — **Yugoslavia :** Average quality, fixed price to producers for quantities delivered to government.

'1938. — '1935-39. — '1939. — 'A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale : Argentine, avril-mars ; Inde, novembre-octobre ; Italie, septembre-août ; Union Sud-Africaine, mai-avril ; États-Unis, octobre-septembre ; Yougoslavie, août-juillet. — 'Prix moyen pour période janvier-octobre, 13,65 roupies pour 82,28 lb. ou \$78 par tonne métrique. — 'Y compris des frais divers. — 'Chiffre provisoire.

**Argentine :** Maïs jaune et rouge ; 1934-38, prix de base à la production, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Brésil :** Maïs jaune, moyenne des cours, bourse de São Paulo. — **Egypte :** « Nab el Gamal middling » ; 1935-39, prix de gros, au Caire ; depuis 1947, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde :** Prix de gros ; 1939, en province ; depuis 1947, « Malhipur bold », Bahrach (Uttar Pradesh). — **Indonésie :** Prix de gros ; 1934-38, jaune, égrené, Djakarta, Samarang et Sourabaya ; depuis 1948, blanc, égrené, Djakarta. — **Italie :** Prix à la production ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie septentrionale ; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Venise. — **Union Sud-Africaine :** 1934-38, « White Dents » N° 2, en sacs, franco rail, gare du producteur, prix à la production ; depuis 1947, « White Dents » N° 2 et « Yellow Flints » N° 6, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Yougoslavie :** Qualité moyenne, prix fixé à la production pour quantités livrées au gouvernement.

Table 21. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Divers aliments du bétail: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Sorghum	Wheat bran				Oil cakes				Meals		
	United States	France	Germany, W.	Italy	United States	Groundnut and sesame	Palm kernel	Groundnut	Linseed	Alfalfa	Cottonseed	Soybean
						Belgium	United Kingdom	United States				
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Dollars/100 lb.	Francs/100 kg.	Marks/m. ton	Lire/100 kg.	Dollars/short ton	Francs/metric ton		£.s.d./long ton		Dollars/short ton		
1934-38.....	1.33	57	...	1.62.50	20.96	—	—	6/5/1	7/18/3	1.27.85	26.36	31.41
1947.....	3.32	621	...	...	62.10	—	—	9/10/0	11/5/0	61.85	83.20	91.60
1948.....	2.33	1 037	...	1.275	47.55	—	—	10/5/0	11/5/0	48.25	63.10	76.40
1949.....	2.14	1 150	...	2 788	45.50	—	—	18/13/0	19/0/7	56.60	64.80	74.60
1950.....	2.42	1 150	1212	3 258	51.98	4 500	3 000	28/12/0	28/0/9	55.60	76.90	76.92
1951.....	2.86	1 396	279	3 978	59.80	5 087	3 700	34/14/9	34/0/9	74.38	88.20	96.25
1952.....	2.64	1 823	257	4 690	50.09	4 875	3 558	34/17/6	35/10/0	66.98	71.95	80.04
1953.....	2.49	1 963	240	2 980	45.15	4 845	3 947	37/10/9	37/8/0	53.80	66.85	89.82
1954.....	2.45	1 304	264	3 210	41.47	5 326	3 324	42/0/7	40/6/7	55.58	64.95	71.76
1954 IX.....	2.59	1 300	271	2 760	39.50	5 500	3 350	44/10/0	43/17/2	47.35	68.35	78.90
X.....	2.42	1 200	230	2 625	40.00	5 500	3 338	44/10/2	44/1/5	54.75	69.10	76.00
XI.....	2.39	1 700	230	3 275	43.10	5 600	3 175	47/0/0	44/15/0	57.30	71.20	79.05
XII.....	2.50	1 850	250	3 480	42.40	5 980	3 710	49/5/5	45/7/6	59.60	70.75	79.50
1955 I.....	2.52	1 850	273	3 813	42.40	5 950	3 588	47/1/8	45/1/10	64.25	72.40	78.35
II.....	2.48	1 750	268	3 513	44.50	5 800	3 450	40/7/0	44/14/4	66.25	67.60	76.10
III.....	2.41	1 700	265	3 465	44.50	5 020	3 250	37/10/11	42/0/0	61.40	62.90	72.35
IV.....	2.42	1 700	275	3 656	45.75	...	...	38/6/8	34/0/0	54.75	60.60	69.85
V.....	2.68	1 450	271	3 625	40.50	4 962	3 425	40/15/0	35/15/0	39.10	60.40	64.15
VI.....	2.72	1 650	267	3 775	38.50	5 050	3 500	41/13/4	35/15/0	36.10	58.90	62.35
VII.....	2.35	1 750	273	3 931	37.50	...	...	41/12/6	39/0/0	35.25	60.75	64.60
VIII.....	2.23	1 850	291	5 012	37.00	...	...	41/12/0	38/18/0	36.20	59.90	65.05
IX.....	2.17	1 900	282	4 812	37.25	...	...	40/12/3	39/15/0	42.40	56.75	70.70
X.....	2.03	1 900	277	4 737	36.50	...	...	41/2/6	39/16/0	49.25	55.10	66.70
XI.....	2.01	1 900	270	4 400	37.50	...	...	40/12/0	39/5/0	47.20	53.50	59.75
XII.....	2.14	...	...	3 962	38.25	...	...	40/0/0	40/5/0	50.50	56.25	61.10
Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. — Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.												
1934-38.....	1.29	27	...	1.33	23	—	—	30	39	1.31	29	35
1947.....	73	52	...	...	68	—	—	39	45	68	92	101
1948.....	51	40	...	...	52	—	—	41	45	53	70	84
1949.....	47	39	...	48	50	...	...	69	70	62	71	82
1950.....	53	33	150	52	57	90	60	79	77	61	85	85
1951.....	63	40	66	64	66	102	74	96	94	82	97	106
1952.....	58	52	61	75	55	98	71	96	98	74	79	88
1953.....	55	56	57	48	50	97	79	103	103	59	74	99
1954.....	54	37	63	51	46	106	66	116	111	61	72	79
1954 IX.....	57	37	65	44	44	110	67	123	121	52	75	87
X.....	53	34	55	42	44	110	67	123	121	60	76	84
XI.....	53	49	55	52	48	112	64	130	123	63	78	87
XII.....	55	53	60	56	47	120	74	136	125	66	78	88
1955 I.....	56	53	65	61	47	119	72	130	124	71	80	86
II.....	55	50	64	56	49	116	69	111	123	73	75	84
III.....	53	49	63	55	49	100	65	103	116	68	69	80
IV.....	53	49	65	58	50	...	...	106	94	60	67	77
V.....	59	42	65	58	45	99	68	113	99	43	67	71
VI.....	60	47	64	60	42	101	70	115	99	40	65	69
VII.....	52	50	65	63	41	...	...	115	108	39	67	71
VIII.....	49	53	69	80	41	...	...	115	107	40	66	72
IX.....	48	54	67	77	41	...	...	112	110	47	63	78
X.....	45	54	66	76	40	...	...	113	110	54	61	74
XI.....	44	56	64	70	41	...	...	112	108	52	59	66
XII.....	47	...	...	63	42	...	...	110	111	56	62	67

<sup>1</sup>Crop year from this year forward: Sorghum, November-October. Bran, Germany and Italy, July-June; United States, October-September. Alfalfa meal, April-March. Cottonseed meal and soybean meal, October-September. — <sup>2</sup>1935-38. — <sup>3</sup>1937-38. — <sup>4</sup>1937 — <sup>5</sup>Average of less than 12 months. — <sup>6</sup>Preliminary.

## SORGHUM

United States: Milo, No. 2 yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

## WHEAT BRAN

France: Common, bagged, wholesale price, f.o.r., excluding taxes. — Germany, Western: Wholesale price, Hamburg. — Italy: 1937-38, price paid by farmers, Mantua; from 1948, wholesale price, f.o.r., Milan. — United States: Standard, bagged, wholesale lots, Memphis.

## OILCAKES

Belgium: Groundnut and sesame, and palm kernel. — Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — United Kingdom: Groundnut: Nigerian, shelled, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom. — Linseed: Argentine expeller, 39% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom.

## MEALS

United States: Alfalfa: Dehydrated, 17% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Kansas City. — Cottonseed: 41% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago. — Soybean: Bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago; 1934-38 and 1947 through June 1950, 41% protein; from July 1950, 44% protein, except April-September 1952, when mixed meal.

<sup>1</sup>Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Sorgho, novembre-octobre. Son, Allemagne et Italie, juillet-juin; États-Unis, octobre-septembre. Farine de luzerne, avril-mars. Farine de graines de coton et farine de graines de soja: octobre-septembre. — <sup>2</sup>1935-38. — <sup>3</sup>1937-38. — <sup>4</sup>1937. — <sup>5</sup>Moyenne pour moins de 12 mois. — <sup>6</sup>Chiffre préliminaire.

## SORGHO

Etats-Unis: «Milo», N° 2 jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

## SON

France: Son ordinaire, en sacs, prix de gros, sur wagon départ, taxes non comprises. — Allemagne occidentale: Prix de gros, Hambourg. — Italie: 1937-38, prix payé par les agriculteurs, Mantoue; depuis 1948, prix de gros, franco rail, Milan. — États-Unis: Standard, en sacs, en gros, Memphis.

## TOURTEAUX

Belgique: Arachide et sésame et palmiste, du Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. Royaume-Uni: Arachide, de la Nigeria, décortiquée, 56% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni. — Graine de lin, d'Argentine, tel que sorti des presses, 39% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni.

## FARINES

Etats-Unis: Luzerne, déshydratée: 17% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Kansas City. — Graine de coton, 41% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Chicago. — Graine de coton, en sacs, en gros, Chicago; 1934-38 et 1947 à juin 1950, 41% de protéines depuis juillet 1950, 44% de protéines, sauf pour période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée.



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